NEWPORT MERCURY.

Publiſhed for ANN BARBER, oppoſite the BRICK-MARKET.

2 Dolls. per Ann.] SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1805. [*No.* 2276.

ALMANACKS for 1806,

For Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury, by the groce, dozen, or ſingle.

November 8, 1805.

STEPHEN DEBLOIS,

Informs his Customers and others, he has just received, per Ships Diligence from Hull, New-York Packet, General Hamilton, and Mars, from Liverpool, and Warren from London via New-York,

A VERY large aſſortment of common, middling, and beſt ſuperfine Broadcloths; plains; Kerſeymeres plain and corded; Swandowns; Flannels; Baizes; Calicoes; cotton Cambricks; fine linen Do.; book Muſlin, &c. with a very extenſive additional aſſortment of Hard-Ware, amongſt which are elegant bone, horn and ivory-handle Knives and Forks of all ſorts; Britannia Ware, Tea-Pots, &c. Fowling-Pieces, &c. &c — All of which will be ſold as low as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1805.

CHARLES C HOSKINS & CO.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have taken the Store No. 112 *&* 15, *Thames-Street, where they offer for Sale,*

FIFTY barrels ſuperfine Flour
50 do. prime Beef
7 Tons Hemp
Ruſſia Duck
Ravens Do.
Ruſſia Sheetings
Bar-Iron
Sheet-Lead
Tar—Pitch—and Turpentine
Ship-Chandlery and Crockery.

ALSO—a general aſſortment of Weſt-India Goods, Wholeſale and Retail.

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SOLOMON V. LITTLEFIELD.

Newport, Nov. 15, 1805.

JOB E. TOWNSEND,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has taken the Shop of his late deceaſed Brother, in Pelham-ſtreet, No. 3. where he carries on the Cabinet-making buſineſs in all its branches;—has now on hand a quantity of Mahogany Furniture, which he will diſpoſe of as cheap as can be purchaſed in Newport.

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WHEREAS MARY CONGDON, Wife of the ſubſcriber, has eloped from his bed and board, and has otherwiſe behaved in an improper manner:—This is therefore to forbid all perſons from truſting or harbouring her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from this date: And likewiſe any perſon, in whoſe poſſeſſion the property may be, which ſhe carried with her, is deſired to return the ſame; or a proſecution will be immediately inſtituted.

HENRY CONGDON.

North-Kingſtown, Nov. 11, 1805.

The following

BOOKS,

Among a Variety of others.

Are for SALE, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, (as cheap as can be purchaſed in New-York or Boſton) viz.

A NEW and improved edition of Morſe's American Univerſal Geography, 2 vols. 8vo. with a new and elegant Atlas, comprifing all the new Diſcoveries to the preſent time; containing 63 maps, drawn by Arrowſmith and Lewis, price 12 dollars and 50 cents.

Same Work, 2 vols. 8vo. with general maps, price 6 dollars and 50 cents.

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Roſcoe's Life of Lorenzo de' Medicis, called the Magnificent, 3 vols. Royal 8vo. elegantly executed. bound in calf, and gilt.—The anonymous author of *Purſuits of Literature*, who is juſtly entitled to the firſt rank in the ſchool of pedantry, ſpeaks thus in praiſe of Roſcoe's *Lorenzo de Medicis*. "I recommend Roſcoe's Hiſtory to our country as a work of unqueſtionable genius, and uncommon merit. It adds the name of Roſcoe to the very firſt rank of Engliſh claſſical hiſtorians."

Life of Sir William Jones, fine paper, 1 vol 8vo. handſomely bound and printed.

St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, tranſlated by Henry Hunter, 3 vols 8vo.

Beauties of St. Pierre, 1 vol. 8vo.

Saurin's Sermons, a new and elegant edition, 6 vols 8vo.

Fordyce's Addreſſes to Young Men, 1 vol 2mo.

Hervey's Meditations and Contemplations, 1 vol. 12mo

Haller's Letters to his Daughters, on the Truths of the Chriſtian Religion, 1 vol. 12mo.

Paley's View of the Evidences of Chriſtianity, 1 vol. 12mo.

Do. moral and political Philoſophy, 1 vol. 8vo.

Do. Natural Theology 1 vol. 12mo.

Penn's Maxims and Reflections, 1 vol. 12mo.

Rochefoucault's Maxims.

Lavater's Aphoriſms on Man.

Blair's Lectures on Rhetoric and the Belles Lettres 2 vols. 8vo.

Do. abridged, 1 vol. 12mo.

Blair's Sermons, a new and complete edition, 3 vol. 8vo.

Do. abridged, 2 vols. 12mo.

Blackſtone's Commentaries on the Laws of England, with Chriſtian's Notes, 4 vols. 12mo.

Vattel's Law of Nations, 1 vol. 8vo.

Burlamaqui's Principles of natural and politic Law, 1 vol. 8vo.

Kendal's Pocket Encyclopedia, 6 vols. 12mo.—Elegant London edition.

Johnſon's Lives of the moſt eminent Engliſh Poets, with critical obſervations on their Works, 4 vol. 12mo.

Barrow's Travels in Africa and China, a new and elegant edition, 2 vol. 8vo.

Shakeſpeare's Plays, with Johnſon's prefaces and notes, a new edition, 8 vol. 12mo.

Kame's Elements of Criticiſm, with the author's laſt additions and corrections, 2 vols. 8vo.

Looker-On, a periodical Paper of great celebrity, 2 vols. 12mo.

Ladies' Library, containing Miſs Moore's Eſſays, Father's Legacy, Moore's Fables, &c. &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

Peter Pindar's poetical Works, 2 vols. 12mo.

Do. Tears and Smiles, 1 vol. 12mo.

Milns well-bred Scholar; or practical Eſſays on the beſt method of improving the Taſte, and aſſiſting Youth in their literary Purſuits, 1 vol. 12mo.

Sterne's Works (a new and improved edition) 5 vols. 12mo.

Smith's Inquiry into the Nature and Cauſes of the Wealth of Nations, 2 vols 8vo.

Pope's Works (excluding his Homer) 9 vols. 12mo

Goldſmith's miſcellaneous Eſſays and Poems, 1 vol 12mo.

D'Arguiſon's Eſſays, 1 vol 12mo.

Darwin's Syſtem of Female Education, 1 vol. 12mo.

Do. Temple of Nature, 1 vol 8vo.

Cowper's Poems, a new and complete edition, with an account of his Life by Hayley, 2 vols 12mo.

Cowper's Task; to which is added Tirocinium or a Review of Schools 1 vol. 12mo.

Cowper's Life by W Hayley, including many of his Letters and poſthumous pieces, 2 vols. 12mo

Young on Univerſal Reſtoration, 1 vol. 12mo.

Wincheſter's Dialogues on Univerſal Reſtoration, 1 vol. 12mo.

The Gameſters; or Ruins of Innocence (a new and intereſting novel) 1 vol. 12mo.

Armſtrong's Art of preſerving Health (a Poem) 1 vol. 12mo.

Raſſalas, Prince of Abyſſina, a Tale, by Dr. Johnſon, 1 vol. 12mo

Thompſon's Seaſons, with Plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Aikin's Letters to his Son, on various Topics, relative to Literature and the Conduct of Life, 1 vol. 12mo.

Belknap's American Biography; an hiſtorical account of the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in America, 2 vol. 8vo.

Minſtrel, by Beattie, 1 vol. 12mo. with Plates.

Knox's Winter Evenings; or Lucubrations on Life and Letters, 2 vols. 12mo.

Milton's Works, with his Life.

Ruſſell's Hiſtory of Modern Europe (a new and improved edition) 5 vols. 8vo.

The Federaliſt; (a new and elegant edition) 2 vols 8vo.

Sheridan's Lectures on Elocution, 1 vol 12mo.

Burke, on the Sublime and Beautiful, 1 vol. 8vo.

Hume's Eſſays, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bolingbroke's Works, 5 vols 8vo.

Plutarch's Lives, by Langhorne (a new edition) 6 vols. 12mo.

The Peaſant; a rural Poem, by W. Holloway, 1 vol. 12mo.

Paul and Virginia; (a new and elegant edition) with Plates, 1 vol. 12mo.

Seneca's Morals, 1 vol 12mo.

Smart's Horace, 2 vols. 8vo.

Young's Night Thoughts (a new and elegant edition) with Plates; 1 vol. 12mo.

Moore's View of Society and Manners in France, Switzerland and Germany; with Anecdotes relating to ſome eminent Characters; 4 vols. 12mo.

Carr's Stranger in France, 1 vol. 8vo.

Power of Solitude (a new Poem, by Joſeph Story, of Salem) 1 vol. 12mo.

Moore's Anacreon (a new and elegant edition) 2 vols. 12mo.

Morſe's Gazetteer, of the Eaſtern and Weſtern Continents; (a new and improved edition) 2 vol. 8vo.

Hill's Greek Lexicon, 1 vol. 8vo.

Cole's Latin Dictionary, 1 vol. 8vo.

Alſo for SALE, as above,

A ſuperb, and New Edition, of the Bible, in 4 Vols. royal 8vo. calf, gilt.

Quarto, octavo, and duodecimo Bibles, with and without Oſtervald's Notes and Plates.

Watts's Pſalms and Hymns, both Elegant and common.

LIKEWISE,

A general Aſſortment of Stationary, and School-Books, (Wholeſale and Retail) as cheap as can be purchaſed elſewhere.

November 16, 1805.

TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-Houſe in a pleaſant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

HAS taken the Chamber over Meſſrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No. 77, Thames-ſtreet, where the Book-binding Buſineſs will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without ſteel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above buſineſs will be executed with punctuality and diſpatch.

He has for Sale,

An aſſortment of Stationary, among which are the following, viz—Letter and common Writing-Paper; Sealing-Wax; Wafers; Dutch Quills from No. 6 to 16; Ink-Powder, red and black; Ink-ſtands; Sand-boxes; Blanks of various kinds; School-Books, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov 7, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence-Plantations.

In General Aſſembly, October Seſſion, A. D. 1805.

An Act further to ſuſpend the operation of the act, entitled, "An act for the limitation of certain perſonal actions."

BE it enacted by the General Aſſembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That the operation of the ſaid ſtatute be and the ſame is hereby ſo far further ſuſpended until the twenty-fifth day of April next; that the ſame ſhall then operate and take effect, in the ſame way and manner as if the ſame had paſſed and been enacted on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thouſand eight hundred.

Reſolved, That this act be forthwith publiſhed by the Secretary, in all the news-papers printed in this ſtate. *A true Copy:*

Witneſs, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subſcriber, in conſequence of his Son, (WILLIAM HULL, jun.) being unfortunately deranged in his Intellects, and his having conducted himſelf in a very improper and unbecoming manner; is under the very diſagreeable neceſſity of forbidding all perſons harbouring or truſting him (as he is not of age) on any pretence whatever; being determined to pay no debts of his contracting.—Having underſtood that ſeveral perſons have imprudently truſted him to a very conſiderable amount, without my conſent or knowledge; I think proper to inform them, that I do not conſider myſelf reſponſible for any debts which he has contracted, or may hereafter contract. The bills my ſon has given for the ſchooner Hannah, and her cargo, he had no authority to do.

STEPHEN HULL.

South-Kingſtown, Nov. 16, 1805.

From the NEW YORK EVENING-POST.

A "Thriving Commerce" at St. Domingo.

IN the very firſt meſſage which our wiſe and benevolent Preſident condeſcended to tranſmit to Congreſs, he obſerved to them that "Commerce and Navigation were then moſt thriving, when left moſt free to individual enterprize." This has always been a paradox to the merchants, and they have been from that time to this, vainly endeavouring to comprehend it. Among other puzzling caſes, that of the St. Domingo trade has not been one of the leaſt puzzling. The government undertook laſt ſeſſion of Congreſs to diſcountenance it, and ſeemed for ſome weeks abſolutely bent on prohibiting the intercourſe altogether; at length it ended in giving the trade an implied ſanction, and ordained that all veſſels complying with certain conditions in their manner of fitting out, might trade to St. Domingo, or Hayti, as much as they pleaſed. But though our own government permitted the trade, the French General, who occupied a little corner of the Iſland, would not give his permiſſion, but iſſued a decree, that every American, taken in the act of trading with the Haytians, ſhould be dealt with as a pirate, and hung up accordingly. —When the American ſailors ſaw this, they turned round to their country with an imploring eye for protection. Government anſwered, in the language of the meſſage, that "commerce is moſt flouriſhing when left free" from any interference.——Their ſpirit of enterprize, however, took the riſk of being convicted of piracy; in the hope, not indeed that their own government would interpoſe in their behalf, but that the Frenchman would graciouſly relax from his rigour, and that the Negroes would generouſly make up any loſſes they might ſuſtain in point of property. They have none of them been hang yet as I have heard of, and the Negroes have been pretty good ſo far. But the following extract of a letter, juſt put into my hands by one of our merchants, accompanied with two late decrees, ought, we think, to convince thoſe intereſted in this trade, that, as our own government affords them no protection, and they no longer find any in that of Hayti, they would beſt conſult the ſafety of their property, by an abandonment of a commerce which, thus expoſed and ſhackled, can no longer lucrative.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois dated the 13*th of October*, 1805.

"You'd obſerve will have received, long ere this reaches you, the late Imperial Decree, regulating the conſignment of Neutral Veſſels, arriving in this Iſland.

This Decree has *deprived, even a reſident patented Merchant, here, of the right of receiving and diſpoſing of his own, as well as the property of his friend except in caſes where it may arrive to his own number in rotation.*

There are eight patented Merchants at this place, *five* of which are Indigenes, *and three only* Americans.

It is now well aſcertained, that it is the intention of the Emperor, that the buſineſs of all veſſels arriving here, *whether directly conſigned or not*, ſhall be done by ſaid Merchants, *in rotation*; and that ſaid Decree *will be very rigorously enforced.*

A Deputation of American Merchants have lately been on to Gonaives, had an audience of the Emperor, ſtrongly remonſtrated againſt the injuſtice of the Decree, and pointed out to him the deſtructive conſequences which might be expected to enſue from its being enforced. He, however, ſuffered them to return, without giving them the ſmalleſt ſatisfaction whatever.

I therefore moſt earneſtly recommend to you and all your friends, not to make any more ſhipments to this iſland, until ſome favourable change takes place, of which, you may be aſſured, I ſhall give you the earlieſt information.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

JACQUES I. EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

Commander in Chief of the armies by the Grace of God, and the Conſtitutional law of the ſtate.

Deſirous to diſpenſe, equally and without diſtinction, the favours of the Government, and to ſecure to the authoriſed conſignees, (and this without reſpect to private intereſts or particular privileges) the benefits reſulting from the Imperial decree, Auguſt 1, preſent year:

Decrees, as follows, to be executed throughout the whole extent of the Empire.

Art. 1. All authoriſed commercial houſes for receiving conſignments ſhall have and receive equal and ſimilar rights, agreeably

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St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, translated by Henry Hunter, 3 vols. 8vo.

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November 16, 1805.

TO LET,

THE lower part of a Dwelling-House in a pleasant part of the Town.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

Newport, Oct. 18, 1805.

NATHANIEL DEARBORN,

Book-Binder and Stationer,

HAS taken the Chamber over Messrs. *Mein* and *Rogers'* Store, No. 77, Thames-street, where the Book-binding Business will be carried on in its various branches.—Account-Books, with or without steel backs, ruled to any pattern. Any orders in the above business will be executed with punctuality and dispatch.

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Newport, Nov. 7, 1805.

State of Rhode-Island & Providence-Plantations.

In General Assembly, October Session, A. D. 1805.

An Act further to suspend the operation of the act, entitled, "An act for the limitation of certain personal actions."

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, and by the authority thereof it is enacted, That the operation of the said statute be and the same is hereby so far further suspended until the twenty-fifth day of April next; that the same shall then operate and take effect, in the same way and manner as if the same had passed and been enacted on the twenty-fifth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred.

Resolved, That this act be forthwith published by the Secretary, in all the news-papers printed in this state. *A true Copy:*

Witness, SAMUEL EDDY, *Sec'ry.*

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, in consequence of his Son, (WILLIAM HULL, jun.) being unfortunately deranged in his Intellects, and his having conducted himself in a very improper and unbecoming manner; is under the very disagreeable necessity of forbidding all persons harbouring or trusting him (as he is not of age) on any pretence whatever; being determined to pay no debts of his contracting.—Having understood that several persons have imprudently trusted him to a very considerable amount, without my consent or knowledge; I think proper to inform them, that I do not consider myself responsible for any debts which he has contracted, or may hereafter contract. He left my house on Monday night last, and has since been heard of in Charlestown.

SYLVESTER HULL.

South-Kingstown, Nov. 14, 1805.

From the NEW YORK EVENING-POST.

A "Thriving Commerce" at St. Domingo.

IN the very first message which our wise and benevolent President condescended to transmit to Congress, he observed to them that "Commerce and Navigation were then most thriving, when left most free to individual enterprize." This has always been a paradox to the merchants, and they have been from that time to this, vainly endeavouring to comprehend it. Among other puzzling cases, that of the St. Domingo trade has not been one of the least puzzling. The government undertook last session of Congress to discountenance it, and seemed for some weeks absolutely bent on prohibiting the intercourse altogether; at length it ended in giving the trade an implied sanction, and ordained that all vessels complying with certain conditions in their manner of fitting out, might trade to St. Domingo, or Hayti, as much as they pleased. But though our own government permitted the trade, the French General, who occupied a little corner of the Island, would not give his permission, but issued a decree, that every American, taken in the act of trading with the Haytians, should be dealt with as a pirate, and hung up accordingly. —When the American sailors saw this, they turned round to their country with an imploring eye for protection. Government answered, in the language of the message, that "commerce is most flourishing when left free" from any interference.——Their spirit of enterprize, however, took the risk of being convicted of piracy; in the hope, not indeed that their own government would interpose in their behalf, but that the Frenchman would graciously relax from his rigour, and that the Negroes would generously make up any losses they might sustain in point of property. They have none of them been hang yet as I have heard of, and the Negroes have been pretty good so far. But the following extract of a letter, just put into my hands by one of our merchants, accompanied with two late decrees, ought, we think, to convince those interested in this trade, that, as our own government affords them no protection, and they no longer find any in that of Hayti, they would best consult the safety of their property, by an abandonment of a commerce which, thus exposed and shackled, can no longer lucrative.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois dated the 13th of Octo , 1805.

"You doubtless will have received, long ere this reaches you, the late Imperial Decree, regulating the consignment of Neutral Vessels, arriving in this Island.

This Decree has *deprived, even a resident patented Merchant, here, of the right of receiving and disposing of his own, as well as the property of his friend, except in cases where it may arrive to his own number in rotation.*

There are eight patented Merchants at this place, *five* of which are Indigenes, *and three only* Americans.

It is now well ascertained, that it is the intention of the Emperor, that the business of all vessels arriving here, *whether directly consigned or not*, shall be done by said Merchants, *in rotation*; and that said Decree *will be very rigorously enforced.*

A Deputation of American Merchants have lately been on to Gonaives, had an audience of the Emperor, strongly remonstrated against the injustice of the Decree, and pointed out to him the destructive consequences which might be expected to ensue from its being enforced. He, however, suffered them to return, without giving them the smallest satisfaction whatever.

I therefore most earnestly recommend to you and all your friends, not to make any more shipments to this island, until some favourable change takes place, of which, you may be assured, I shall give you the earliest information.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

JACQUES I. EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

Commander in Chief of the armies by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional law of the state.

Desirous to dispense, equally and without distinction, the favours of the Government, and to secure to the authorised consignees, (and this without respect to private interests or particular privileges) the benefits resulting from the Imperial decree, August 1, present year:

Decrees, as follows, to be executed throughout the whole extent of the Empire.

Art. 1. All authorised commercial houses for receiving consignments shall have and exercise equal and similar rights, agreeably

to the favor granted by the above-mentioned law.

2. Conſequently according to the principles of the preceding article, each conſignee ſhall be permitted, in their turn, and following the order of the number affixed to his commiſſion, to ſell and have the reſponſibility of foreign veſſels.

3. This diſtribution ſhall be calculated ſo that no authoriſed conſignee, however favoured or whatever his claims, ſhall receive a number of veſſels exceeding thoſe received by other conſignees.

4. According to the preceding article, each merchant already commiſſioned, is required to preſent his patent to the Secretary General of the Government, who will impart to it the requiſite formality.

Done at the Imperial Palace, Sept. 6.

By the Emperor,

DESSALINES.

Juſte Chanlatte, Sec'ry Gen.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

JACQUES I. EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

Commander in Chief of the armies by the Grace of God, and the Conſtitutional law of the ſtate.

Deſirous of reſtraining the frequent abuſes in the receipt of the duties of importation and exportation, as alſo in the receipt of the tax of one fourth, levied on the territorial produce:

Conſidering the neceſſity of reſtricting the exportation of ſpecie to foreign countries:

Conſidering morever, the neceſſity of inflicting upon fraudulent ſpeculators and public diſapidators, puniſhments commenſurate with the crimes they commit:

Decrees as follows; to be carried into effect throughout the whole extent of the Empire.

Art. 1. Every veſſel which ſhall be diſcovered treſpaſſing againſt the laws, either as it relates to the duties of importation or of exportation, ſhall, together with her cargo, be confiſcated for the benefit of the ſtate.

2. When a veſſel ſhall be ſuſpected of fraud, the armed force ſhall be called upon by the adminiſtration of the place, who, aſſiſted by the Collector of the Cuſtom houſe, and in preſence of the Comptroller and the Commandant of the place, ſhall proceed to the unloading and examination thereof, in the ſtricteſt manner; a *proceſs verbal* of which ſhall be drawn up and immediately forwarded to the miniſter of finances.

3. Every collector of a place in which a veſſel ſhall be ſeized for fraud, either on account of the duties of importation or of exportation, ſhall be deprived of his property, and puniſhed with the utmoſt rigor of the law.

4. Every authoriſed mercantile houſe receiving conſignments, is bound to make known to the adminiſtrator of the place, before the veſſel conſigned to it be permitted to ſail, the amount of the ſales of her cargo in produce, and the ſurplus of the ſpecie which it has not been able to convert into produce, ſhall be depoſited in the Treaſury: a receipt for the amount thereof ſhall be given to the ſaid Adminiſtrator payable in produce of the place, at the current prices, and to the order of the bearer.

5. The conſignees ſhall be required to produce in addition to the ſtatement of duties made out by the collector upon the cargo of each veſſel, the permits for the ſale thereof, which ſhall be depoſited in the office of the adminiſtrator.

6. Every foreign veſſel ſhall be required within twenty-four hours after her arrival in any port to declare her intention of diſpoſing of her cargo there, or of ſailing to another port.

7. Every individual who ſhall be convicted of having purchaſed goods without receiving a regular permit therewith, ſhall be impriſoned ſix months, and his property confiſcated.

8. Every holder of a permit to diſpoſe of his goods, is required to depoſit it in the Revenue Office (*beureau des domains;*) a quantity of new permits, proportionate to the amount of goods he may have on hand, ſhall be delivered to him.

9. Every Haytian of whatever rank or profeſſion he may be, who ſhall be convicted of having ſold produce; before having paid the rent of his farm, the impoſt of one fourth, and the proportion receivable by the cultivators, ſhall be proſecuted criminally.

10. Every one renting or owning a farm, ſhall be obliged to carry the amount of the one fourth belonging to the cultivators, to the office of the Juſtice of the Peace, to be then divided amongſt them, in his preſence, and in that of the commandant of the place, who ſhall both certify the account of ſales of the ſaid farmers or proprietors.

Done at the Imperial Palace, Gonaives, 23d Sept. 1805.

By the Emperor,

DESSALINES.

Juſte Chanlatte, Sec'ry. Gen.

A recent letter from London ſtates, that Maſter Betty, (the Young Roſcius) is engaged at Drury-Lane Theatre, for the preſent ſeaſon, at 100 guineas per night, and a benefit inſured to produce 1200 guineas.—It is ſtated that 30,000 guineas have been offered for his receipts from this time until he becomes of age; but the managers have given it as their opinion that he will net, during that period, from 15 to 20 000 guineas per annum.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.
(Of November 13, 1805.)

FRENCH AND SPANISH DEPREDATIONS.

It would ſeem from the organ of our government, the official Intelligencer, that the adminiſtration begin to be ſenſible that our citizens have received ſome injuries from the Britiſh cruizers, and are paving the way if we may judge from appearances, to redreſs them by recommending the paſſage of a non-importation, non-conſumption, and non-exportation law, ſimilar to that of '74. Of the practicability of this ſcheme we ſhall ſay nothing at preſent. We are glad to find that government at length deem the ſubject worth *talking about.* But while ſuch *effectual meaſures* are in agitation to humble the inſolence of Great-Britain, why is there ſuch profound ſilence as to the flagrant and intolerable barbarities of France and Spain? Look at the ſavage treatment experienced by the officers and men of the brig Stork, Capt. Cornell, as deſcribed in a letter from the ſupercargo, publiſhed in this Gazette of Tueſday laſt. The veſſel plundered by a French privateer, the Captain and ſupercargo knocked down and cruelly beaten, the ſon of the Captain, a little boy, laſhed to the ſhrouds and inhumanly ſcourged almoſt to death, for the diabolical purpoſe of inducing his father to acknowledge under his hand, that his cargo was Engliſh property. Such is one inſtance of the treatment which the citizens of this free, independent, and neutral nation is continually experiencing from the piratical cruizers of France.

Another, ſomewhat in the ſame ſtyle, may be ſeen in this day's paper under the Newburyport head. What ſay our government to all this?—Not a word.—It is not to be ſuppoſed that the great and magnanimous republic is capable of injuſtice.

How ſtands the matter with Spain? We are told that there is official information in the country that the Spaniſh monarch is *very* amicably diſpoſed towards this country, that he has lately renewed his orders to all his officers in a particular manner to reſpect the American flag. Yet every day produces accounts of war being actually declared by Spain againſt the United States; and whether declared or not, it is certainly carried on with unabated rigour and in its moſt ruinous form. A Spaniſh privateer direct from Cadiz, where the orders of the Spaniſh court muſt certainly have been known, has lately carried two American veſſels into Porto Rico. Another has captured a regular trader from one port of the United States to another (the Letitia, Capt. Franklin) and carried her into the Havanna.—In this day's Gazette will be found an account of an American ſchooner from Savanna la Mar to Charleſton, taken and plundered by a Spaniard. Notwithſtanding all this, we hear not a word from our government of any miſunderſtanding with Spain. Nay, we ought to preſume that government is not appriſed that Spain is engaged in war at all: inaſmuch as we are not furniſhed with the paſſports agreed upon between the two nations, in caſe either of them ſhould be involved in war.

Such is the preſent embarraſſed ſtate of our commerce, and ſuch the indifference of government to thoſe intereſts which they were appointed to protect.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Since the members of the adminiſtration of the general government have terminated their ſummer excurſions, and returned to the ſeat of government, we have been narrowly watching the official Intelligencer, to ſee if we could diſcover any indications of the ſentiments of the cabinet on the ſubject of the multiplied and increaſing plunders which have been for ſo long a time committed upon American property in every quarter of the globe. At length, in that paper of the 8th inſt. we obſerved the following article, which carries with it ſome marks of having been dictated by the cabinet. We omitted, however, to inſert it immediately, for the purpoſe of ſeeing whether it would be followed by any thing elſe in the ſame ſpirit, which might afford farther proof of its being the reſult of deliberation, and forming part of a ſyſtematic plan. In that paper of the 11th, we find at full length the "*non-importation, non-conſumption, and non-exportation, agreement of the American Congreſs reſolved on October 24. 1774*" accompanied with ſuch introductory remarks as induce us to ſuppoſe that ſomething of the ſort is really contemplated by government, and will probably be recommended to Congreſs at the opening of the approaching ſeſſion.

From the National Intelligencer (Mr. Jefferſon's official paper) of the 8th inſt.

☞The contents of every mail we receive, are charged with ſentiments of indignation at the unjuſt treatment of our merchants and ſeamen by the belligerent European powers. Without any pretext whatever, their ſhips of war are permitted, with lawleſs violence, to ſeize the property of the honeſt trader. inſult is frequently added to injury, and the civil authority, in numerous inſtances, juſtifies theſe outrages by a condemnation of ſhip and cargo. It is not ſurprizing that a nation, whoſe rights are thus trampled upon, ſhould demand redreſs; and ſuch is the force of public opinion, that we believe the period is approaching when this redreſs will be had, or thoſe, of whom it is fruitleſsly claimed, will be made to pay the coſt. That governments whoſe vital intereſts depend upon a good underſtanding with us, nations whoſe colonies are entirely at our mercy, and whoſe manufactures we can any moment paraliſe, ſhould be thus blind to their intereſts is matter of ſupreme aſtoniſhment to us. But to them it cannot be ſurpriſing if in the juſt promotion of our intereſts againſt lawleſs violence and meditated wrongs, we ſhould aim a fatal blow at theirs.

"What would England ſay to an impoſition of heavy duties on all her manufactured fabrics, the want of which we could ſupply in other markets?—What would ſhe ſay to refuſing permiſſion to any of her ſhips to enter our harbours?—What would ſhe ſay to withholding all ſupplies from her iſlands?—What would ſhe ſay to an embargo?—What would ſhe ſay to a prohibition of all intercourſe?

"Theſe are awful conſiderations; but we venture to predict that they will occupy the ſerious deliberations of Congreſs at their enſuing ſeſſion. We venture to predict that every repreſentative from the eaſt to the weſt, from the north to the ſouth, will come armed with the reſentment of his conſtituents againſt the invaders of our rights. The next is a new Congreſs. Its members may therefore be expected unequivocally to ſpeak the language of the people. Pacific as is the diſpoſition of America, it may be that the ſtorm will burſt before foreign nations are aware of it. But let them recollect that the thunder has long rolled at a diſtance; that they were long ſince warned of the danger of awakening the Lion. Let them recollect that at the laſt ſeſſion; on the 2d of March, the following reſolutions were adopted by the Senate.

"*Reſolved*, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before this houſe, at the next meeting of Congreſs, ſuch laws of Great-Britain as impoſe any higher or greater duties on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize to the United States, than are impoſed on ſimilar goods, wares and merchandiſe, when exported to the nations of Europe; and alſo to report the amount, in ſterling money, of the exports to the United States from Great-Britain and Ireland for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, on which ſuch duties are charged.

"*Reſolved*, That the Secretary of the Treaſury be directed to report to this houſe at the next meeting of Congreſs, a ſtatement ſhewing the value (agreeably to the prime coſt) in ſterling money, of Iriſh linens, and all other manufactures of linen; of ſail duck, nails, hats, locking glaſſes, plated and glaſs wares, ribbons, ſilks of all kinds, printed linen and cotton; and the quantity of Britiſh ſalt and rum, imported into the United States from Great-Britain and her dependencies, during the years 1802, 1803 and 1804; and alſo the value of linens imported into the United States from all other foreign nations."

"During the enſuing ſeſſion theſe reports will be made. Will they not furniſh the materials for a juſt and honorable retaliation?

"So comparitively invulnerable are the United States with foreign powers, and ſo numerous are the weak points of the latter, that it is difficult to ſay what ſpecies of redreſs it becomes our government to take, in caſe remonſtrance ſhall be unavailing. Such, however, is the exiſting ſtate of our foreign relations, that we think the ſubjects to which we have alluded, well worthy of the public attention, and in order to throw light on them, we ſhall from time to time ſubmit ſeveral intereſting documents, which time has, perhaps, thrown into too deep an oblivion. They will generally ſpeak for themſelves, without the aid of commentary."

BY THE MAILS.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

NATCHEZ OCT. 8, 1805.

An outrage of a ſimilar kind with that committed on the Kempers, but more hoſtile in its aſpect, was lately tranſacted by a party of Spaniſh ſubjects in our Territory near the Tickſaw Creek.

A party of twelve Spaniſh light horſe, part of Capt. Jones's company, armed with guns, piſtols and ſwords, came to the houſe of Mr. Holden, about one mile above the line of demarcation, and in a violent and hoſtile manner threatened to put Holden and his family under guard; while they were acting in this manner, his ſon and others came home, when Holden ordered them to get their guns and defend themſelves—upon this the party rode off, and came two miles further on this ſide the line to the houſe of a Mr. Flanagan, and in a violent and hoſtile manner, took him and his wife priſoners, and carried them five miles below the line; there left them under guard all night and in the morning diſcharged the wife, but conveyed her huſband 15 miles further, took his horſe, bridle and ſaddle, and then diſmiſſed him. The firſt part of this outrage was committed in open day.

We are informed that our Governor has demanded an explicit and ſatisfactory explanation of this tranſaction from Governor *Grand Pre.*

On the 14th ult. a great part of the *old town* ſunk into the Miſſiſippi. From ten to fifteen houſes, and conſiderable property, are deſtroyed. Two houſes have ſince ſuffered the ſame fate; and laſt night a large piece of the town's land was abſorbed. The inhabitants are removing to a place of ſafety the remaining houſes on the Bluff.

ORLEANS TERRITORY.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 23.

We learn, that Governor Williams, on receiving word of the ſeizure of the Kempers, by the Spaniards, immediately demanded their releaſe of Governor Grand Pre; adding, if they were not delivered, *his next demand ſhould be made at the point of the bayonet.*—Were Gen. Claiborne to exert a ſimilar ſpirit, the eyes of our citizens would not be long offended by the parade of the Marquis de Caſſa Calvo's *Spaniſh* guards in the United States dominions.

One poſt-rider to Fort Stoddert has been killed; and another ſhot at; ſo that no one can be found willing to carry the mail!

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16.

The Norfolk Ledger, of the 6th inſt. ſtates, that the ſhip William Penn, Capt. Watſon, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday laſt, in 42 days from Nants.

In the William Penn came paſſenger Fulwar Skipwith, Eſq. Conſul-General for the United States at Paris, who landed at Hampton, and proceeded immediately for Waſhington, being charged with diſpatches, which we cannot be ſuppoſed to poſſeſs any knowledge of. We underſtand that our affairs with Spain have aſſumed a more ſerious aſpect, and that no hope of accommodation of our differences with that nation, now remains. The arrival of Mr. Skipwith, at this moment, and with diſpatches, induce us to believe that the executive communications at the meeting of Congreſs, will be highly intereſting.

The verbal information which we have received by the William Penn, contradicts the report of war being declared on the continent, indeed it was expected that hoſtilities would commence without any declaration. The moſt active preparations for war were continued in every part of France—all the generals who were in Paris on the 14th September, were ordered to leave it in ſix hours and repair to the poſts aſſigned them. The Heatheniſh calender, it is ſaid, is to be aboliſhed on the 1ſt Jan. 1806.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The United States frigates Congreſs, Capt. Decatur, and Conſtellation, Capt. Stewart, have arrived in Hampton Roads. Mr. Winn, Purſer of the former veſſel, has arrived at Norfolk, and ſtates, that Dr. Davis, American Conſul, with an Ambaſſador and Suite from the Bey of Tunis, are on board the Congreſs. Mr. W. alſo informs, that the Eſſex, under the command of Capt. Campbell, and the Adams, were daily expected at Gibraltar, bound home.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 18.

On the 9th of Nov. one Marcus Lyon, was robbed and murdered at Wilbraham, in this State. His Excellency Governor Strong, has iſſued a proclamation offering 500 dollars for the apprehenſion of the murderer or murderers. It is ſaid that two perſons, ſuſpected of having committed the above mentioned crime, have been arreſted on their way to New-York, and brought to Northampton Gaol.

We have been favored with an official copy of the order of the Britiſh Government againſt the detention of neutral veſſels carrying on trade directly from an Enemy's Colony to a Britiſh port, ladened with the property of the inhabitants of the Neutral Country: *provided* ſhe cleared out prior to the 1ſt of Nov. 1805, ſhall not have ſupplied the enemy with any articles contraband of war, and ſhall not have been at a blockaded port. The order is dated Aug. 17.

FRENCH AND SPANISH PIRACY.

Capt Seward, of the brig Catharine, writes from St. Johns, Porto-Rico, Sept. 12. 1805, that on his voyage home to Norfolk, from Antigua, he was taken by a French privateer, ſent into Porto-Rico, and plundered of his money, ſtores, proviſions and part of the cargo; the veſſel ſtripped, and the people ſent off:—That he requeſted aſſiſtance and protection of the Spaniſh Governor, to no effect:—And was informed that his trial muſt be at Guadaloupe or Martinique.—He pretended that coming from an Engliſh iſland he might have Engliſh property on board. The brig Suſanna, of Portland, was alſo carried into Porto-Rico, bound from Portland, for Jamaica, with a cargo of fiſh and lumber;—unloaded, ballaſted with ſand; and the Maſter and crew, with the mate and crew of the Catharine, ſhipped off, with a ſcanty ſupply of proviſions, to make the firſt port they could.

Capt. Driggs, arrived at New-York, informs that on the 7th of Oct. he was boarded from a French privateer of one gun, his papers and log book taken out; he put in irons; the people beat; the bulk heads taken down, and the veſſel robbed of money and goods to the amount of 4085 dollars:—(*Here the articles are enumerated*) That they took his, the mate's and crew's clothing and money, to a very conſiderable additional amount; carried off every thing of value; and ſuch as they could not take off, they threw overboard.

Letters from Havanna, dated 19th Oct. ſtate, that the inſults offered the Americans

to the favor granted by the above-mentioned law.

2. Consequently according to the principles of the preceding article, each consignee shall be permitted, in their turn, and following the order of the number affixed to his commission, to sell and have the responsibility of foreign vessels.

3. This distribution shall be calculated so that no authorised consignee, however favoured or whatever his claims, shall receive a number of vessels exceeding those received by other consignees.

4. According to the preceding article, each merchant already commissioned, is required to present his patent to the Secretary General of the Government, who will impart to it the requisite formality.

Done at the Imperial Palace, Sept. 6.

By the Emperor,

DESSALINES.

Juste Chanlatte, Sec'ry Gen.

IMPERIAL DECREE.

JACQUES I. EMPEROR OF HAYTI.

Commander in Chief of the armies by the Grace of God, and the Constitutional law of the state.

Desirous of restraining the frequent abuses in the receipt of the duties of importation and exportation, as also in the receipt of the tax of one fourth, levied on the territorial produce:

Considering the necessity of restricting the exportation of specie to foreign countries:

Considering morever, the necessity of inflicting upon fraudulent speculators and public dilapidators, punishments commensurate with the crimes they commit:

Decrees as follows; to be carried into effect throughout the whole extent of the Empire.

Art. 1. Every vessel which shall be discovered trespassing against the laws, either as it relates to the duties of importation or of exportation, shall, together with her cargo, be confiscated for the benefit of the state.

2. When a vessel shall be suspected of fraud, the armed force shall be called upon by the administration of the place, who, assisted by the Collector of the Custom house, and in presence of the Comptroller and the Commandant of the place, shall proceed to the unloading and examination thereof, in the strictest manner; a *process verbal* of which shall be drawn up and immediately forwarded to the minister of finances.

3. Every collector of a place in which a vessel shall be seized for fraud, either on account of the duties of importation or of exportation, shall be deprived of his property, and punished with the utmost rigor of the law.

4. Every authorised mercantile house receiving consignments, is bound to make known to the administrator of the place, before the vessel consigned to it be permitted to sail, the amount of the sales of her cargo in produce, and the surplus of the specie which it has not been able to convert into produce, shall be deposited in the Treasury: a receipt for the amount thereof shall be given to the said Administrator payable in produce of the place, at the current prices, and to the order of the bearer.

5. The consignees shall be required to produce in addition to the statement of duties made out by the collector upon the cargo of each vessel, the permits for the sale thereof, which shall be deposited in the office of the administrator.

6. Every foreign vessel shall be required within twenty-four hours after her arrival in any port to declare her intention of disposing of her cargo there, or of sailing to another port.

7. Every individual who shall be convicted of having purchased goods without receiving a regular permit therewith, shall be imprisoned six months, and his property confiscated.

8. Every holder of a permit to dispose of his goods, is required to deposit it in the Revenue Office *(bureau des domains;)* a quantity of new permits, proportionate to the amount of goods he may have on hand, shall be delivered to him.

9. Every Haytian of whatever rank or profession he may be, who shall be convicted of having sold produce; before having paid the rent of his farm, the impost of one fourth, and the proportion receivable by the cultivators, shall be prosecuted criminally.

10. Every one renting or owning a farm, shall be obliged to carry the amount of the one fourth belonging to the cultivators, to the office of the Justice of the Peace, to be then divided amongst them, in his presence, and in that of the commandant of the place, who shall both certify the account of sales of the said farmers or proprietors.

Done at the Imperial Palace, Gonaives, 23d Sept. 1805.

By the Emperor,

DESSALINES.

Juste Chanlatte, Sec'ry. Gen.

A recent letter from London states, that Master Betty, (the Young Roscius) is engaged at Drury-Lane Theatre, for the present season, at 100 guineas per night, and a benefit insured to produce 1200 guineas.—It is stated that 30,000 guineas have been offered for his receipts from this time until he becomes of age; but the managers have given it as their opinion that he will net, during that period, from 15 to 20,000 guineas per annum.

From the UNITED STATES GAZETTE.
(Of November 13, 1805.)

FRENCH AND SPANISH DEPREDATIONS.

IT would seem from the organ of our government, the official Intelligencer, that the administration begin to be sensible that our citizens have received some injuries from the British cruizers, and are paving the way if we may judge from appearances, to redress them by recommending the passage of a non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation law, similar to that of '74. Of the practicability of this scheme we shall say nothing at present. We are glad to find that government at length deem the subject worth *talking about*. But while such *effectual measures* are in agitation to humble the insolence of Great-Britain, why is there such profound silence as to the flagrant and intolerable barbarities of France and Spain? Look at the savage treatment experienced by the officers and men of the brig Stork, Capt. Cornell, as described in a letter from the supercargo, published in this Gazette of Tuesday last. The vessel plundered by a French privateer, the Captain and supercargo knocked down and cruelly beaten, the son of the Captain, a little boy, lashed to the shrouds and inhumanly scourged almost to death, for the diabolical purpose of inducing his father to acknowledge under his hand, that his cargo was English property. Such is one instance of the treatment which the citizens of this free, independent, and neutral nation is continually experiencing from the piratical cruizers of France.

Another, somewhat in the same style, may be seen in this day's paper under the Newburyport head. What say our government to all this?—Not a word.—It is not to be supposed that the great and magnanimous republic is capable of injustice.

How stands the matter with Spain? We are told that there is official information in the country that the Spanish monarch is *very* amicably disposed towards this country, that he has lately renewed his orders to all his officers in a particular manner to respect the American flag. Yet every day produces accounts of war being actually declared by Spain against the United States; and whether declared or not, it is certainly carried on with unabated rigour and in its most ruinous form. A Spanish privateer direct from Cadiz, where the orders of the Spanish court must certainly have been known, has lately carried two American vessels into Porto Rico. Another has captured a regular trader from one port of the United States to another (the Letitia, Capt. Franklin) and carried her into the Havanna.—In this day's Gazette will be found an account of an American schooner from Savanna la Mar to Charleston, taken and plundered by a Spaniard. Notwithstanding all this, we hear not a word from our government of any misunderstanding with Spain. Nay, we ought to presume that government is not apprised that Spain is engaged in war at all: inasmuch as we are not furnished with the passports agreed upon between the two nations, in case either of them should be involved in war.

Such is the present embarrassed state of our commerce, and such the indifference of government to those interests which they were appointed to protect.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Since the members of the administration of the general government have terminated their summer excursions, and returned to the seat of government, we have been narrowly watching the official Intelligencer, to see if we could discover any indications of the sentiments of the cabinet on the subject of the multiplied and increasing plunders which have been for so long a time committed upon American property in every quarter of the globe. At length, in that paper of the 8th inst. we observed the following article, which carries with it some marks of having been dictated by the cabinet. We omitted, however, to insert it immediately, for the purpose of seeing whether it would be followed by any thing else in the same spirit, which might afford farther proof of its being the result of deliberation, and forming part of a systematic plan. In that paper of the 11th, we find at full length the "*non-importation, non-consumption, and non-exportation, agreement of the American Congress resolved on October 24, 1774*" accompanied with such introductory remarks as induce us to suppose that something of the sort is really contemplated by government, and will probably be recommended to Congress at the opening of the approaching session.

From the National Intelligencer (Mr. Jefferson's official paper) of the 8th inst.

"The contents of every mail we receive, are charged with sentiments of indignation at the unjust treatment of our merchants and seamen by the belligerent European powers. Without any pretext whatever, their ships of war are permitted, with lawless violence, to seize the property of the honest trader. insult is frequently added to injury, and the civil authority, in numerous instances, justifies these outrages by a condemnation of ship and cargo. It is not surprizing that a nation, whose rights are thus trampled upon, should demand redress; and such is the force of public opinion, that we believe the period is approaching when this redress will be had, or those, of whom it is fruitlessly claimed, will be made to pay the cost. That governments whose vital interests depend upon a good understanding with us, nations whose colonies are entirely at our mercy, and whose manufactures we can any moment paralise, should be thus blind to their interests is matter of supreme astonishment to us. But to them it cannot be surprising if in the just promotion of our interests against lawless violence and meditated wrongs, we should aim a fatal blow at theirs.

"What would England say to an imposition of heavy duties on all her manufactured fabrics, the want of which we could supply in other markets?—What would she say to refusing permission to any of her ships to enter our harbours?—What would she say to withholding all supplies from her islands?—What would she say to an embargo?—What would she say to a prohibition of all intercourse?

"These are awful considerations; but we venture to predict that they will occupy the serious deliberations of Congress at their ensuing session. We venture to predict that every representative from the east to the west, from the north to the south, will come armed with the resentment of his constituents against the invaders of our rights. The next is a new Congress. Its members may therefore be expected unequivocally to speak the language of the people. Pacific as is the disposition of America, it may be that the storm will burst before foreign nations are aware of it. But let them recollect that the thunder has long rolled at a distance; that they were long since warned of the danger of awakening the Lion. Let them recollect that at the last session; on the 2d of March, the following resolutions were adopted by the Senate.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be directed to lay before this house, at the next meeting of Congress, such laws of Great-Britain as impose any higher or greater duties on the exportation of goods, wares, and merchandize to the United States, than are imposed on similar goods, wares and merchandise, when exported to the nations of Europe; and also to report the amount, in sterling money, of the exports to the United States from Great-Britain and Ireland for the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, on which such duties are charged.

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this house at the next meeting of Congress, a statement shewing the value (agreeably to the prime cost) in sterling money, of Irish linens, and all other manufactures of linen; of sail duck, nails, hats, looking glasses, plated and glass wares, ribbons, silks of all kinds, printed linen and cotton; and the quantity of British salt and rum, imported into the United States from Great-Britain and her dependencies, during the years 1802, 1803 and 1804; and also the value of linens imported into the United States from all other foreign nations."

"During the ensuing session these reports will be made. Will they not furnish the materials for a just and honorable retaliation?

"So comparitively invulnerable are the United States with foreign powers, and so numerous are the weak points of the latter, that it is difficult to say what species of redress it becomes our government to take, in case remonstrance shall be unavailing. Such, however, is the existing state of our foreign relations, that we think the subjects to which we have alluded, well worthy of the public attention, and in order to throw light on them, we shall from time to time submit several interesting documents, which time has, perhaps, thrown into too deep an oblivion. They will generally speak for themselves, without the aid of commentary."

BY THE MAILS.

MISSISSIPPI TERRITORY.

NATCHEZ OCT. 8, 1805.

AN outrage of a similar kind with that committed on the Kempers, but more hostile in its aspect, was lately transacted by a party of Spanish subjects in our Territory near the Tickfaw Creek.

A party of twelve Spanish light horse, part of Capt. Jones's company, armed with guns, pistols and swords, came to the house of Mr. Holden, about one mile above the line of demarcation, and in a violent and hostile manner threatened to put Holden and his family under guard; while they were acting in this manner, his son and others came home, when Holden ordered them to get their guns and defend themselves—upon this the party rode off, and came two miles further on this side the line to the house of a Mr. Flanagan, and in a violent and hostile manner, took him and his wife prisoners, and carried them five miles below the line; there left them under guard all night and in the morning discharged the wife, but conveyed her husband 15 miles further, took his horse, bridle and saddle, and then dismissed him. The first part of this outrage was committed in open day.

We are informed that our Governor has demanded an explicit and satisfactory explanation of this transaction from Governor *Grand Pre*.

On the 14th ult. a great part of the *old town* sunk into the Mississippi. From ten to fifteen houses, and considerable property, are destroyed. Two houses have since suffered the same fate; and last night a large piece of the town's land was absorbed. The inhabitants are removing to a place of safety the remaining houses on the Bluff.

ORLEANS TERRITORY.

NEW-ORLEANS, SEPT. 23.

We learn, that Governor Williams, on receiving word of the seizure of the Kempers, by the Spaniards, immediately demanded their release of Governor Grand Pre; adding, if they were not delivered, *his next demand should be made at the point of the bayonet.*—Were Gen. Claiborne to exert a similar spirit, the eyes of our citizens would not be long offended by the parade of the Marquis de Casa Calvo's *Spanish* guards in the United States dominions.

One post-rider to Fort Stoddert has been killed; and another shot at; so that no one can be found willing to carry the mail!

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 16.

The Norfolk Ledger, of the 6th inst. states, that the ship William Penn, Capt. Watson, arrived in Hampton Roads on Monday last, in 42 days from Nantz.

In the William Penn came passenger Fulwar Skipwith, Esq. Consul-General for the United States at Paris, who landed at Hampton, and proceeded immediately for Washington, being charged with dispatches, which we cannot be supposed to possess any knowledge of. We understand that our affairs with Spain have assumed a more serious aspect, and that no hope of accommodation of our differences with that nation, now remains. The arrival of Mr. Skipwith, at this moment, and with dispatches, induce us to believe that the executive communications at the meeting of Congress, will be highly interesting.

The verbal information which we have received by the William Penn, contradicts the report of war being declared on the continent, indeed it was expected that hostilities would commence without any declaration. The most active preparations for war were continued in every part of France—all the generals who were in Paris on the 14th September, were ordered to leave it in six hours and repair to the posts assigned them. The Heathenish calender, it is said, is to be abolished on the 1st Jan. 1806.

UNITED STATES NAVY.

The United States frigates Congress, Capt. Decatur, and Constellation, Capt. Stewart, have arrived in Hampton Roads. Mr. Winn, Purser of the former vessel, has arrived at Norfolk, and states, that Dr. Davis, American Consul, with an Ambassador and Suite from the Bey of Tunis, are on board the Congress. Mr. W. also informs, that the Essex, under the command of Capt. Campbell, and the Adams, were daily expected at Gibraltar, bound home.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, NOVEMBER 18.

On the 9th of Nov. one Marcus Lyon, was robbed and murdered at Wilbraham, in this State. His Excellency Governor Strong, has issued a proclamation offering 500 dollars for the apprehension of the murderer or murderers. It is said that two persons, suspected of having committed the above mentioned crime, have been arrested on their way to New-York, and brought to Northampton Gaol.

We have been favored with an official copy of the order of the British Government against the detention of neutral vessels carrying on trade directly from an Enemy's Colony to a British port, ladened with the property of the inhabitants of the Neutral Country: *provided* she cleared out prior to the 1st of Nov. 1805, shall not have supplied the enemy with any articles contraband of war, and shall not have been at a blockaded port. The order is dated Aug. 17.

FRENCH AND SPANISH PIRACY.

Capt Seward, of the brig Catharine, writes from St. Johns, Porto-Rico, Sept. 12, 1805, that on his voyage home to Norfolk, from Antigua, he was taken by a French privateer, sent into Porto-Rico, and plundered of his money, stores, provisions and part of the cargo; the vessel stripped, and the people sent off:—That he requested assistance and protection of the Spanish Governor, to no effect:—And was informed that his trial must be at Guadaloupe or Martinique.—He pretended that coming from an English island he might have English property on board. The brig Susanna, of Portland, was also carried into Porto-Rico, bound from Portland, for Jamaica, with a cargo of fish and lumber;—unloaded, ballasted with sand; and the Master and crew, with the mate and crew of the Catharine, shipped off, with a scanty supply of provisions, to make the first port they could.

Capt. Driggs, arrived at New-York, informs that on the 7th of Oct. he was boarded from a French privateer of one gun, his papers and log book taken out; he put in irons; the people beat; the bulk heads taken down, and the vessel robbed of money and goods to the amount of 4085 dollars:—*(Here the articles are enumerated)* That they took his, the mate's and crew's clothing and money, to a very considerable additional amount; carried off every thing of value; and such as they could not take off, they threw overboard.

Letters from Havanna, dated 10th Oct. state, that the insults offered the Americans

flag, by the Spaniſh; are numerous in that quarter. The Spaniſh privateer Vengeance, on the 14th Oct. in lat. 24, 15, long. 81. 30. captured ſch'r Nelſon, Thompſon, from Jamaica, for New-York, plundered her of 12 222 dols. caſh, all the inſtruments on board, all their clothes, two watches, a negro man, &c. and took her into Mariel. Capt. T. and Mr. Barnet, a paſſenger, have in vain applied to the authorities, at Havanna, for ſatisfaction.

A coaſter from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, has lately been ſent into the Havanna, by a Spaniſh privateer.

November 19.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Breck, from Gibraltar, whoſe ſhip unfortunately got on ſhore at Cohaſſet, laſt week, brought a paper of October 5, from which the ſubſequent intereſting paragraphs are copied:

GIBRALTAR, OCT. 5.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following Copy of an Order ſent by the Spaniſh Government to the Commandant of Marine, at Algeziras, has been received by ſeveral reſpectable Mercantile Houſes in this place; and, although the omiſſion of the names, both of the writer and of the perſon to whom it is addreſſed, has made us heſitate whether we ſhould inſert it, until we found it publiſhed in the Madrid Gazette, yet its importance, and the aſſurance we have received from good authority, that its authenticity has been verified on the ſpot by perſons intereſted in the enquiry, have induced us to give it a place in this Number.

The Director-General of the Navy, in a letter of the 25th of the laſt month, writes to the Commandant-General as follows:

His Excellency the Secretary of State and of the Marine, communicates to me the following Royal Order of yeſterday:—

MADRID, Sept. 3, 1805.

"Moſt Excellent Sir,

"His Excellency, the Miniſter of the United States, has complained of new grievances and captures of American veſſels by the Spaniſh privateers; and that eleven American veſſels have been carried into Algeziras under pretence, as it is ſtated, that they were carrying Engliſh merchandize—Which having been laid before his Majeſty the King, he has been pleaſed to order, that, if there is no other motive for the capture of ſaid veſſels but the one alledged by the American Miniſter, they ſhould be immediately liberated, as, by the Fifteenth Article of the Treaty with the United States, the American Flag covers the goods on board, although they be enemies property; but, have they been detained from any other motives, the ſuits are to be decided with the utmoſt diſpatch according to the eſtabliſhed Laws—which I communicate to your Excellency, according to the Royal Order, that you may make it known to the Heads of Departments of the Navy, that they may communicate it to the Commandants of Marine and to the owners of Privateers, who, after receiving due notice, ſhall be reſponſible for any injuries which may be ſuſtained through them."

(This news is corroborated by the late advices from Bayonne. We are uncertain who performed the functions of American Miniſter. Mr. Pinckney, whoſe commiſſion had been ſuperceded, was at Madrid. It is probable the United States had a Charge des Affaires there. Poſſibly Mr. Erving.)

OF A NEW WAR.

Letters from Spain ſtate, that hoſtilities have begun in Italy, and that a battle has been fought at Verona between the Auſtrians and the French, commanded by Maſſena.—If this ſtatement be true, we hope the event has proved unfavourable to our enemies, as the Spaniſh letters mention no particulars.—It is added, that ſome Imperial veſſels have been carried to Algeziras, by French privateers; and it is a certain fact, that the ſhips of that Nation, now in this Bay, have been directed by their Conſul not to ſail until further orders.

Extract of a letter, from the fleet off Cadiz, dated Sept. 30, 1805.

"Lord Nelſon arrived here, on the 28th.—The command of Lord Nelſon extends through the Mediterranean to Cape St. Vincent.—Admirals Duckworth and Thornborough have come out.—A Force goes off Carthagena, of 6 ſail of the line, ſuppoſed under the former.—Sir John Warren has a Flying Squadron between Finiſterre and St. Vincents, with a commander in chief's commiſſion."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1805.

A late New-Jerſey democratic paper inſinuates, that Mr. *Tracy*, *Wolcott* and *Dayton*, are public defaulters. A direct charge it dares not make, becauſe then it would be liable to proſecution for ſlander. But admitting the fact, who is to blame that theſe men are not called to an account? The democrats have now, and have had for five years paſt, all power in their hands, and if *they know* of perſons who have wrongfully taken public monies, they muſt be a ſet of the moſt arrant rogues, as well as traitors to their country, not to take any meaſures to bring the guilty to puniſhment:—But this would not ſuit them; for then the innocence of the men whom they calumniate would be made manifeſt, and their impoſitions upon the people, by the circulation of ſlanderous falſehoods, would appear in evidence againſt them.—They tried this experiment on Judge Chaſe—he made his moſt bitter enemies acquit him.—They undertook to inveſtigate Mr. Pickering's conduct in Congreſs, and the reſult was that a leading democratic member (Nicholſon) was conſtrained to cry out, that not a dollar of the public money was in Mr. Pickering's hands.—Nay, he had abſolutely gained for the public 15,000 dollars in purchaſing bills on Europe, which he had put into the public Treaſury. It therefore does not ſuit them to bring theſe matters to the teſt of truth; but they rather chooſe to keep alive the unjuſt charges againſt certain federal men, by impoſing upon the weak and ignorant, through dark inſinuation, hints and inuendoes. This is *their way* of deſtroying honeſt men's characters, in order to further their own ſchemes.

But it was never pretended by the Federaliſts, (as this democratic paper ſtates,) that either *Anthony Campbell* or *Cato West*, (both *noted* democrats,) were public defaulters—neither of them, we believe, ever had an opportunity of fingering public money—Nor was Livingſton (another *noted* democrat) a Revenue officer. He got to be ſure, by hook or by crook, about a *hundred thousand dollars* into his hands, and took off about 70 0000 to Louiſiana, *for the good of the people*, being a *great patriot*. *Campbell* was, under the federal adminiſtration, a clerk in the Treaſury Department—he ſecretly, by night, took certain books out of the office to which he was attached, and in company with Duane, copied from them the *debtor* ſide of accounts againſt certain officers, and publiſhed them in the *Aurora*. For this breach of his oath and duty he was diſmiſſed. Mr. *Jefferſon*, however, when he got into power, remembered his *ſervices* and gave him a commiſſion in the Army, whence, *not for embezzling public money*, but for *ſtealing books*, he is now expelled. As to *Cato West*, as the ſtory goes, he is turned out of office for his diſobedience to his ſuperiors. Cato was a great advocate for *liberty* during the Federal Adminiſtration. He was very clamorous againſt Governor Sergeant, and when that old revolutionary veteran was diſmiſſed, Mr. Jefferſon geve Cato a place; but it ſeems that he was ſo fond of liberty that he could brook no reſtraint from Federaliſts or Democrats, and our Chief was forced either to remove Cato or to let "*de weels of de government*" ſtop in the Miſſiſippi Territory; and thus ended the career of theſe *knight-errants* of democracy.

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We cannot tell exactly how long the democrats will refrain from denouncing Mr. Jefferſon. They are now ſending one of his moſt particular favorites, *the way of all republican fleſh*. Gallatin is attacked with great aſperity. He is taxed with a "want of principle," &c. &c.—So they go.—*Balance.*

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

To all who love the proſperity of Zion, and are diſpoſed to aid in propagating the Goſpel among the Heathen.

The ſubſcriber, lately returning from a voyage to the Eaſt-Indies, touched in Europe, and was in London in Auguſt laſt, where he received from the Baptiſt Miſſionary Society in England, for propagating the Goſpel among the Heathen, One Thouſand Guineas, to be ſent in the ſpring to the Miſſionaries in Bengal, for the purpoſe of printing the Sacred Scriptures in one of the languages of that country. There are ſeven languages that the Miſſionaries there aim to tranſlate and publiſh the Scriptures in: They have made ſuch progreſs in three of them, that it is expected the above ſum will enable them to complete the work. This money is now in the hands of Robert Raiſton, Eſq. of Philadelphia, who will forward it in due time. Should any individual, ſociety, or congregation of people in the United States of America, be diſpoſed to contribute to this good work, Mr. Raiſton will gladly receive whatever may be ſent to him for that purpoſe, and add it to the above ſum, to be forwarded to the Miſſionaries at Salempore, near Calcutta,

BENJAMIN WICKS, ſen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1805.

☞ The different printers in the United States are reſpectfully requeſted to give the above a place in their papers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Nov. 22.

ENTERED,		From
Sloop Triton,	Cornell,	Charleſton
Aurora,	Cahoone,	New-York
Huntreſs,	Earl,	Ditto
CLEARED,		**For**
Brig Hercules	Courtney, Phillips,	Charleſton
Hannah,	Dayton,	Baltimore
Ship Charles,	Percival,	New-York
Sloop Polly,	Norris,	Wilmington
Betſey,	Child,	Philadelphia
Ann & Sarah,	Cauſines,	Ditto
Mary,	Brown,	Baltimore
Ship Mount-Hope,	Boit,	Eaſt-Indies

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point, pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN.

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new GOODS, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 26th Inſt.

THE Schooner BETSEY, burthen 102 59-95 Tons—laying at Capt. *Wood's* Wharf.—Conditions made known at time and place of Sale.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of December next,

THE Schoooner MONONGAHELA FARMER, now laying at *Barton's* Wharf; burthen 100 48-95ths Tons, 4 years old—with all her Tackle, as per Inventory—which may be ſeen at SAMUEL and JOSHUA LOPEZ's Auction-Room.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

FOURTEEN Hundred buſhels of beſt Turk's-Iſland SALT, at Store, No. 3, on his Wharf.—Where may be had, Storage for all kinds of GOODS—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE ſtrong, and well-built Ship COMMERCE, burthen 199 Tons, and only one year old, and a remarkable faſt ſailor; now laying at Caleb C.'s wharf in Warren; is warranted in complete order for a Voyage.—For terms apply to

LEVI MAXWELL, *of Warren.*

November 20, 1805.

The following (ſecond hand) Latin and Greek School-Books are for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, viz.

COLE's Latin Dictionary.
Cicero de Oratore.
Terrence Delphini.
Cicero de Officis.
Cæſar's Commentaries.
Ovid's Metamorphoſis.
Cicero's Select Orations.
Corderius's Colloquies.
Latin Grammars.
Latin Bibles.
Latin Teſtaments.
Iſocratis's Orations.
Select Dialogues of Lucian; to which is added, a new literal Tranſlation in Latin, with Notes in Engliſh.
Latin and Greek Grammars.
Greek Lexicons.

Newport, November 22, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the Firſt Congregational Church, or Meeting-Houſe in Newport, who have neglected to pay the ſum or ſums of money, in which ſuch *Pews* are aſſeſſed or taxed, for repairing ſaid Houſe, that unleſs ſuch Tax or Taxes are diſcharged, within Three months next after this notice, ſuch Pews will be ſold at Public Auction for that purpoſe; agreeable to Act of Incorporation. *By Order of the Committee,*

SETH YATES, *Clerk.*

Newport, November 22, 1805.

SIX FARMS, FOR SALE,

LAYING in and near the Town of Marlborough, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, within eight miles of Connecticut River.—The Farms contain from 70 to 110 acres each, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and other conveniences.—The beſt recommendation of the FARMS will be an actual view of them.—A very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,

JOEL FOOTE.

Marlborough, November 5th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Ezekiel Gardner*, late of North-Kingſtown, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and county of Waſhington, Eſq. deceaſed, have taken upon themſelves that Truſt, and given bonds as the law directs; and all perſons, having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid Ezekiel Gardner, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

EZEKIEL GARDNER, } *Exec'rs.*
OLIVER GARDNER, }

North Kingſtown, Nov. 13, 1805.

AN UMBRELLA

Was left at the Office of the Newport Mercury, a few Days ſince:—The Owner, proving Property, may have it again, by applying as above.

November 23, 1805.

CASH,

And the higheſt Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.

For FREIGHT, or CHARTER,

(To CHARLESTON (S. C.) or any other Port in the United States)

THE new Schooner RISING SUN, Aaron Borden, Maſter, burthen 73 Tons, will ſail about the 28th of November inſt.—For further particulars, apply to

AARON BORDEN, *Troy.—or,*
HENRY MOORE & CO. *Newport.*

November 1, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the firſt Day of March next, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale,

THE Homeſtead FARM of the ſubſcriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and paſture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Out-Houſes thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given, on the twenty fifth of ſaid month.

BENJAMIN DURFEE.

Troy, Oct 16, 1805

OPENING THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the eſtate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Inholder, deceaſed, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate to the undeſigned commiſſioners, who will receive the ſame at their reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term. No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN ELDRED, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS TEW, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON. *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 28, 1805.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

By the Groſs, Dozen, or ſingle, at the Boſton Prices,

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webſter's American Spelling-Book—lately publiſhed.

flag, by the Spaniſh; are numerous in that quarter. The Spaniſh privateer Vengeance, on the 14th Oct. in lat. 24, 15, long. 81 30, captured ſch'r Nelſon, Thompſon, from Jamaica, for New-York, plundered her of 12 222 dols. caſh, all the inſtruments on board, all their clothes, two watches, a negro man, &c. and took her into Mariel. Capt. T. and Mr. Barnet, a paſſenger, have in vain applied to the authorities, at Havanna, for ſatisfaction.

A coaſter from Philadelphia for New-Orleans, has lately been ſent into the Havanna, by a Spaniſh privateer.

November 19.

FROM GIBRALTAR.

Capt. Breck, from Gibraltar, whoſe ſhip unfortunately got on ſhore at Cohaſſet, laſt week, brought a paper of October 5, from which the ſubſequent intereſting paragraphs are copied:

GIBRALTAR, OCT. 5.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

The following Copy of an Order ſent by the Spaniſh Government to the Commandant of Marine, at Algeziras, has been received by ſeveral reſpectable Mercantile Houſes in this place; and, although the omiſſion of the names, both of the writer and of the perſon to whom it is addreſſed, has made us heſitate whether we ſhould inſert it, until we found it publiſhed in the Madrid Gazette, yet its importance, and the aſſurance we have received from good authority, that its authenticity has been verified on the ſpot by perſons intereſted in the enquiry, have induced us to give it a place in this Number.

The Director-General of the Navy, in a letter of the 25th of the laſt month, writes to the Commandant-General as follows:

His Excellency the Secretary of State and of the Marine, communicates to me the following Royal Order of yeſterday:—

MADRID, Sept. 3, 1805.

"Moſt Excellent Sir,

"His Excellency, the Miniſter of the United States, has complained of new grievances and captures of American veſſels by the Spaniſh privateers; and that eleven American veſſels have been carried into Algeziras under pretence, as it is ſtated, that they were carrying Engliſh merchandize—Which having been laid before his Majeſty the King, he has been pleaſed to order, that, if there is no other motive for the capture of ſaid veſſels but the one alledged by the American Miniſter, they ſhould be immediately liberated, as, by the Fifteenth Article of the Treaty with the United States, the American Flag covers the goods on board, although they be enemies property; but, have they been detained from any other motives, the ſuits are to be decided with the utmoſt diſpatch according to the eſtabliſhed Laws—which I communicate to your Excellency, according to the Royal Order, that you may make it known to the Heads of Departments of the Navy, that they may communicate it to the Commandants of Marine and to the owners of Privateers, who, after receiving due notice, ſhall be reſponſible for any injuries which may be ſuſtained through them."

(This news is corroborated by the late advices from Bayonne. We are uncertain who performed the functions of American Miniſter. Mr. Pinckney, whoſe commiſſion had been ſuperceded, was at Madrid. It is probable the United States had a Charge des Affaires there. Poſſibly Mr. Erving.)

OF A NEW WAR.

Letters from Spain ſtate, that hoſtilities have begun in Italy, and that a battle has been fought at Verona between the Auſtrians and the French, commanded by Maſſena.—If this ſtatement be true, we hope the event has proved unfavourable to our enemies, as the Spaniſh letters mention no particulars.—It is added, that ſome Imperial veſſels have been carried to Algeziras, by French privateers; and it is a certain fact, that the ſhips of that Nation, now in this Bay, have been directed by their Conſul not to ſail until further orders.

Extract of a letter, from the fleet off Cadiz, dated Sept. 30, 1805.

"Lord Nelſon arrived here, on the 28th.—The command of Lord Nelſon extends through the Mediterranean to Cape St. Vincent.—Admirals Duckworth and Thornborough have come out.—A Force goes off Carthagena, of 6 ſail of the line, ſuppoſed under the former.—Sir John Warren has a Flying Squadron between Finiſterre and St. Vincents, with a commander in chief's commiſſion."

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1805.

A late New-Jerſey democratic paper inſinuates, that Mr. *Tracy*, *Wolcott* and *Dayton*, are public defaulters. A direct charge it dares not make, becauſe then it would be liable to proſecution for ſlander. But admitting the fact, who is to blame that theſe men are not called to an account? The democrats have now, and have had for five years paſt, all power in their hands, and if *they know* of perſons who have wrongfully taken public monies, they muſt be a ſet of the moſt arrant rogues, as well as traitors to their country, not to take any meaſures to bring the guilty to puniſhment:—But this would not ſuit them; for then the innocence of the men whom they calumniate would be made manifeſt, and their impoſitions upon the people, by the circulation of ſlanderous falſehoods, would appear in evidence againſt them.—They tried this experiment on Judge Chaſe—he made his moſt bitter enemies acquit him.—They undertook to inveſtigate Mr. Pickering's conduct in Congreſs, and the reſult was that a leading democratic member (Nicholſon) was conſtrained to cry out, that not a dollar of the public money was in Mr. Pickering's hands.—Nay, he had abſolutely gained for the public 15,000 dollars in purchaſing bills on Europe, which he had put into the public Treaſury. It therefore does not ſuit them to bring theſe matters to the teſt of truth; but they rather chooſe to keep alive the unjuſt charges againſt certain federal men, by impoſing upon the weak and ignorant, through dark inſinuation, hints and inuendoes. This is *their way* of deſtroying honeſt men's characters, in order to further their own ſchemes.

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Snow fell in Virginia on the laſt of October and continued on the ground two days!

The Academy at Cayuga, New-York, was deſtroyed by fire on the 30th ult.

We cannot tell exactly how long the democrats will refrain from denouncing Mr. Jefferſon. They are now ſending one of his moſt particular favorites, *the way of all republican fleſh*. Gallatin is attacked with great aſperity. He is taxed with a "want of principle," &c. &c.—So they go.—*Balance.*

PROPAGATION OF THE GOSPEL.

To all who love the proſperity of Zion, and are diſpoſed to aid in propagating the Goſpel among the Heathen.

The ſubſcriber, lately returning from a voyage to the Eaſt-Indies, touched in Europe, and was in London in Auguſt laſt, where he received from the Baptiſt Miſſionary Society in England, for propagating the Goſpel among the Heathen, One Thouſand Guineas, to be ſent in the ſpring to the Miſſionaries in Bengal, for the purpoſe of printing the Sacred Scriptures in one of the languages of that country. There are ſeven languages that the Miſſionaries there aim to tranſlate and publiſh the Scriptures in: They have made ſuch progreſs in three of them, that it is expected the above ſum will enable them to complete the work. This money is now in the hands of Robert Ralſton, Eſq. of Philadelphia, who will forward it in due time. Should any individual, ſociety, or congregation of people in the United States of America, be diſpoſed to contribute to this good work, Mr. Ralſton will gladly receive whatever may be ſent to him for that purpoſe, and add it to the above ſum, to be forwarded to the Miſſionaries at Salempore, near Calcutta,

BENJAMIN WICKS, ſen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 4, 1805.

☞ The different printers in the United States are reſpectfully requeſted to give the above a place in their papers.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of NEWPORT, Nov. 22.

ENTERED,		*From*
Sloop Triton,	Cornell,	Charleſton
Aurora,	Cahoone,	New-York
Huntreſs,	Earl,	Ditto
CLEARED,		*For*
Brig Hercules	Courtney, Phillips,	Charleſton
Hannah,	Dayton,	Baltimore
Ship Charles,	Percival,	New-York
Sloop Polly,	Norris,	Wilmington
Betſey,	Child,	Philadelphia
Ann & Sarah,	Cauſines,	Ditto
Mary,	Brown,	Baltimore
Ship Mount-Hope,	Boit,	Eaſt-Indies

TO LET,

A HOUSE on the Point, pleaſantly ſituated, with a good Well of Water and large Cellar, on reaſonable terms. Poſſeſſion given immediately. Apply to

JOB SHEARMAN.

Who has juſt Received, and for Sale, a ſupply of new GOODS, bought with Caſh at Boſton. Alſo one Bale of Blankets—very cheap.

Newport, 11th mo. 22d, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 26th Inſt.

THE Schooner BETSEY, burthen 102 59-95 Tons—laying at Capt. *Wood's* Wharf.—Conditions made known at time and place of Sale.

SAMUEL & JOSHUA LOPEZ, *Auc'rs.*

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

For the Benefit of the Underwriters,

On WEDNESDAY the 11th day of December next,

THE Schoooner MONONGAHELA FARMER, now laying at *Barton's* Wharf; burthen 100 48-95ths Tons, 4 years old—with all her Tackle, as per Inventory—which may be ſeen at SAMUEL and JOSHUA LOPEZ's Auction-Room.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

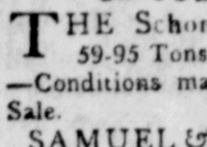
FOR SALE, BY

JAMES PERRY,

FOURTEEN Hundred buſhels of beſt Turk's-Iſland SALT, at Store, NO. 3, on his Wharf.—Where may be had, Storage for all kinds of GOODS—in excellent Stores—warranted clear from the high Tides.

Newport, Nov. 22, 1805.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,



THE ſtrong, and well-built Ship COMMERCE, burthen 199 Tons, and only one year old, and a remarkable faſt ſailor; now laying at Caleb Carr's wharf in Warren; is warranted in complete order for a Voyage.—For terms apply to

LEVI MAXWELL, *of Warren.*

November 20, 1805.

The following (ſecond hand) Latin and Greek School-Books are for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, viz.

COLE's Latin Dictionary.
Cicero de Oratore.
Terrence Delphini.
Cicero de Officis.
Cæſar's Commentaries.
Ovid's Metamorphoſis.
Cicero's Select Orations.
Corderius's Colloquies.
Latin Grammars.
Latin Bibles.
Latin Teſtaments.
Iſocratis's Orations.
Select Dialogues of Lucian; to which is added, a new literal Tranſlation in Latin, with Notes in Engliſh.
Latin and Greek Grammars.
Greek Lexicons.

Newport, November 22, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the proprietors or owners of PEWS, in the Firſt Congregational Church, or Meeting-Houſe in Newport, who have neglected to pay the ſum or ſums of money, in which ſuch *Pews* are aſſeſſed or taxed, for repairing ſaid Houſe, that unleſs ſuch Tax or Taxes are diſcharged, within Three months next after this notice, ſuch Pews will be ſold at Public Auction for that purpoſe: agreeable to Act of Incorporation.

By Order of the Committee,

SETH YATES, *Clerk.*

Newport, November 22, 1805.

SIX FARMS, FOR SALE,

LAYING in and near the Town of Marlborough, county of Hartford, and State of Connecticut, within eight miles of Connecticut River.—The Farms contain from 70 to 110 acres each, with a Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and other conveniences.—The beſt recommendation of the FARMS will be an actual view of them—A very liberal credit will be given.—For further particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber,

JOEL FOOTE.

Marlborough, November 5th, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ſubſcribers, Executors to the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Ezekiel Gardner*, late of North-Kingſtown, in the ſtate of Rhode-Iſland and county of Waſhington, Eſq. deceaſed, have taken upon themſelves that Truſt, and given bonds as the law directs; and all perſons, having any demands upon the eſtate of the ſaid Ezekiel Gardner, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit the ſame; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are called upon to make payment to

EZEKIEL GARDNER, } *Exec'rs.*
OLIVER GARDNER, }

North Kingſtown, Nov. 13, 1805.

AN UMBRELLA

Was left at the Office of the Newport Mercury, a few Days ſince:—The Owner, proving Property, may have it again, by applying as above.

November 23, 1805.

CASH,

And the higheſt Price, given for

FLAX-SEED,

By NATHANIEL SWEET, & Co.

Newport, Auguſt 23, 1805.

For FREIGHT, or CHARTER,

(To CHARLESTON (S. C.) or any other Port in the United States)

THE new Schooner RISING SUN, AARON BORDEN, Maſter, burthen 73 Tons, will ſail about 28th November inſt.—For further particulars, apply to

AARON BORDEN, *Troy.*—*or,*
HENRY MOORE & CO. *Newport.*

November 1, 1805.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the firſt Day of March next, unleſs previouſly diſpoſed of at private Sale,

THE Homeſtead FARM of the ſubſcriber, in the town of Troy, in the Commonwealth of Maſſachuſetts, containing about one hundred and thirty acres of excellent meadow, tillage and paſture LAND, well watered, with a convenient Dwelling-Houſe, Barn, and Out-Houſes thereon, lying about half a mile North of the Fall-River Mills.—Payments will be made eaſy, and poſſeſſion given, on the twenty fifth of ſaid month.

BENJAMIN DURFEE.

Troy, Oct. 16, 1805

OPENING THIS DAY.

BENJAMIN T. CHANDLER,

Is Opening, at his Shop, No. 9, Cheap-Side, Providence, directly oppoſite the Roger Williams Bank,

FIVE Bales of Ingrain and Scotch Floor CARPETINGS, which he will ſell lower, than can be purchaſed in the State.

ALSO, a general Aſſortment of FANCY and Staple GOODS.

Providence, Auguſt 22, 1805.

NOTICE is hereby given, to the creditors of the eſtate of *John Lawton*, late of Newport, Innholder, deceaſed, that the Hon. Court of Probate, of the Town of Newport, have allowed them three months longer from this date, to exhibit their claims againſt ſaid eſtate to the underſigned commiſſioners, who will receive the ſame at their reſpective dwellings, at any time within ſaid term. No claims will be received, unleſs properly atteſted.

JOHN ELDRED, } *Com'rs.*
THOMAS TEW, }

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate are requeſted to make immediate payment to

ABIEL LAWTON, *Adm'r.*

Newport, Sept. 28, 1805.

Juſt Received,

And for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury,

By the Groſs, Dozen, or ſingle, at the Boſton Prices,

A REVISED and enlarged edition of Webſter's American Spelling-Book—lately publiſhed.

POETRY.

From a LONDON PAPER.

THE MARINER's DREAM.

BY MR. DIMOND.

IN ſlumbers of midnight, the ſailor-boy lay,
His hammock ſwung looſe at the ſport of the wind;
But watch-worn and weary, his cares flew away,
And viſions of happineſs danc'd o'er his mind.

He dreamt of his home, his dear native bow'rs,
And pleaſures that waited on life's merry morn—
While Mem'ry ſtood ſide-ways, half cover'd with flowers,
And reſtored ev'ry roſe, but ſecreted its thorn.

Then Fancy, her magical pinions ſpread wide,
And bade the young dreamer in ecſtacy riſe—
Now far, far behind him the green waters glide,
And the cot of his forefathers bleſſes his eyes.

The jeſſamine clambers in flow'r o'er the thatch,
And the ſwallow ſings ſweet from her neſt in the wall;
All trembling with tranſport, he raiſes the latch,
And the voices of *lov'd ones* reply to his call.

A father bends o'er him with looks of delight,
His cheek is impearl'd with a mother's warm tear,
And the lips of the boy in a love-kiſs unite,
With the lips of the maid whom his boſom holds dear.

The heart of the ſleeper beats high in his breaſt,
Joy quickens his pulſe—all hardſhips ſeem o'er,
And a murmur of happineſs ſteals thro' his reſt—
"Oh God! thou haſt bleſt me, I aſk for no more."

Ah! whence is that flame, which now burſts on his eye!
Ah! what is that ſound which now 'larums his ear!
'Tis the lightning's red glare, painting hell on the ſky!
'Tis the craſhing of thunders, the groan of the ſphere!

He ſprings from his hammock—he flies to the deck;
Amazement confronts him with images dire—
Wild winds and mad waves drive the veſſel a wreck—
The maſts fill in ſplinters—the ſhrouds are on fire!

Like mountains the billows tremendouſly ſwell—
In vain the loſt wretch calls on Mary to ſave;
Unſeen hands of ſpirits are ringing his knell,
And the Death Angel flaps his broad wing o'er the wave!

Oh! ſailor-boy, woe to thy dream of delight!
In darkneſs diſſolves the gay froſt-work of bliſs:
Where now is the picture that fancy touch'd bright,
Thy parent's fond preſſure, and love's honied kiſs?

O ſailor-boy! ſailor-boy! never again
Shall home, love, or kindred thy wiſhes repay;
Unpitied and unhonour'd, down deep in the main,
Full many a ſcore fathom, thy frame ſhall decay.

No tomb ſhall e'er plead to remembrance for thee,
Or redeem form or fame from the mercileſs ſurge;
But the white foam of waves ſhall thy winding-ſheet be,
And winds in the midnight of winter, thy dirge.

On beds of green ſea-flower thy limbs ſhall be laid,
Around thy white bones the red coral ſhall grow,
Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made,
And every part ſuit to thy manſion below.

Days, months, years, and ages, ſhall circle away,
And ſtill the vaſt waters above thee ſhall roll,
Earth loſes thy pattern forever and aye—
Oh! ſailor-boy! ſailor-boy! peace to thy ſoul.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LIX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ADVICE.

WE ought to be willing and ſometimes forward to give *advice* to others, relating to the affairs of life and conduct. In ſome caſes it is a ſolemn and inviolable duty to counſel a friend, whether he deſires it or not. In travelling together the journey of life, we often have an opportunity to ſhow a perplexed paſſenger the way out of his entanglement, and to ſtep up to him who has loſt his road and wants a guide, ſaying, "this is the way, walk in it." By properly embracing ſuch occaſions, they particularly, whom abilities, attention or experience have made ſkilful judges of what is good and evil, ſafe and dangerous, will be inſtrumental in many inſtances, of directing the ignorant, and putting the miſtaken and deluded right. They will often do the greateſt ſervice to the *young*, whom by this method, they will reſcue from many a ſnare and ſave from many a pang.

There is indeed much ground for the complaint that advice is generally thrown away.—Thoſe we would influence, from decency perhaps conſent to hear us, and then do as they pleaſe: never ſuſpecting "that their feelings blind their judgment and that the paſſions are then the moſt to be diſtruſted, when they appear moſt reaſonable."

But the little effect of good advice is not always owing to the refractory diſpoſition of the receiver, but is often partly the conſequence of the improper motives and manner of the giver. It ſhould ſpring from love and be guided by prudence. To ſhow authority or ſuperior wiſdom it is frequently offered—at unſuitable times, and in a haughty and provoking manner. We have ſeen thoſe who appear willing that their counſel ſhould not be followed, that they may afterwards triumph in publiſhing the conſequences of diſregarding it. But if there are any ſincerely deſirous to be uſeful in this way, and who will uſe as much pains to perſuade others to act wiſely and virtuouſly as we are ready to do in bringing them over to ſerve our own intereſts, it is certain that much good may be done by judicious and friendly reproof.—When our opinion is directly and ſincerely aſked on a point of conſequence, it is both unjuſt and unkind to refuſe it, as it is baſe to give it with an artful reſerve. When not aſked by thoſe who need it, the omiſſion may proceed from ignorance or timidity: from not knowing that they need it and not perceiving their fault or their danger. In ſuch a caſe we muſt not wait to be conſulted. "Not every by ſtander indeed is authoriſed to intermeddle in other men's affairs and conduct." But they who know the circumſtances and poſſeſs weight muſt be cautioned againſt being too backward to this benevolent office, through fear of loſing labor or giving offence. A few words in ſome inſtances may prevent great miſchief; poſſibly ruin; and if they are ineffectual at firſt, there may be much room for hope and much encouragement for benevolence to perſevere. Where authority is joined to earneſtneſs and affection, there is ground to expect much ſucceſs. By rational inſtruction and unwearied perſuaſion a parent may acquire a control over the heart of his child, and lead it to virtue and to heaven. He may render his offſpring a ſervice, in compariſon with which wealth is a bauble. The poor man upon his dying pillow, who has fulfilled his duty, is able to ſay, "ſilver and gold I had none, but ſuch as I had, gave I unto my child. I have given you good counſel, enforced by good example; I have taught you to obey the dictates of conſcience and ſeek the favor of God." This reflection is a reviving cordial in this extremity of nature. May it be yours in the ſame awful hour.

To SEAMEN.

Juſt received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)
The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;
Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:
Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo, including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particulars Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,
And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude, price 7s. 6d.

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

WANTED,

A TEN-PLATE STOVE, for which a generous price will be given.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.
November 8, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of
90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.
Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by
SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN,
For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.
Newport, November 1, 1805.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of SUSANNA MUMFORD, late of Newport deceaſed, or againſt SARAH MUMFORD, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, or to SARAH MUMFORD are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid SUSANNA MUMFORD.

SARAH MUMFORD.
Newport, Nov. 2, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPET, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun
HAS JUST RECEIVED,
A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambour'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap
Newport, May 21, 1805.

NEW GOODS.
SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.
At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,
Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
ecend and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Parafoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Luteſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambriek Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Luteſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.
Newport, June 14, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD
HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.
A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.
At the Store of *Iſaac & Joſeph Auſtin.*
WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and moneys due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs
DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.
Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

TIN WARE.
NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER
Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,
THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.——Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

TO BE SOLD. BY
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
No. 10, *Market-Square,*
FIFTY Hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes firſt quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for ſhipping.
30 barrels meſs Beef.
Cables of any dimenſions, and Cordage of any ſize can be had at the ſhorteſt notice.
He has alſo for Sale
A few pieces Ravens Duck.
And ſundry Dwelling-Houſes in different parts of the town.
Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

BLANKS.
CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

GIBBS & CHANNING
Have juſt imported from St. Peterſburgh, and now Landing for Sale,
CLEAN HEMP.
Ruſſia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.
Newport, Sept. 13 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE,
Offers for ale,
AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.
Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.
Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,
FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.
He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.
EARL & ALLSTON,
At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*
A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
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Ruſſia and Philadelphia Bar-Iron.
14 Tierces New Rice; 20 half-barrels Beef; Molaſſes by the hogſhead; and as uſual, an extenſive aſſortment of Ship-Chandlery, &c.
Newport, October 11, 1805.

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THE higheſt price paid for FLAX-SEED,
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NO. 77, Thames-Street,
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ALSO,
A Conſignment of 6 puncheons St. Kitt's Rum.
Newport, Sept. 6, 1805.

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HAS FOR SALE,
PIPES of Brandy.
Do. Gin.
St. Croix Rum per hogſhead.
Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
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CHRISTOPHER G. CHAMPLIN, *Adm'r.*
Newport, June 21, 1805.

Linſeed Oil & Painter's Colours.
JAMES CAHOONE & SON,
At No. 118, Thames-Street,
HAVE FOR SALE,
LINSEED OIL boil'd or unboil'd.
Beſt London White-Lead.
Spaniſh Brown.
Whiting; Venetian Red; India Do.
Stone and Spruce-Yellow.
Red Lead; Patent Yellow.
Verdigreaſe; Pruſſian-Blue.
Gold and Silver Leaf.
Letharge; White Vitriol.
Painter's Bruſhes and Tools.
Scrubbing and Tar-Bruſhes.
Spirits of Turpentine.
Bright and Black Varniſh.
Window-Glaſs and Putty.
Any of the above Paints, ground in Oil or dry, properly prepared.
By ſending the Dimenſions of a Houſe, Room, Veſſel, &c. &c. their diſtant cuſtomers may be ſupplied with a ſufficient quantity of Colours for any work at the ſhorteſt notice, with directions to uſe them. *April* 19, 1805.

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ELIZABETH HADWEN, *Exec'x.*
BENJAMIN HADWEN, *Exec'r.*
Newport 26th of 10th Mon. 1804.

FOR SALE,
A LARGE, two-ſtory Dwelling-Houſe, now occupied by *Jeremiah Auſtin*, pleaſantly ſituated in Farewell-ſtreet, having four rooms on a floor, and a good Cellar under it—with a large Garden, and a well of excellent water—For terms, &c. apply to
BENJAMIN HADWEN.
Newport, 8th Mon. 30th, 1805.

POETRY.

From a LONDON PAPER.

THE MARINER's DREAM.

BY MR. DIMOND.

IN ſlumbers of midnight, the ſailor-boy lay,
His hammock ſwung looſe at the ſport of the wind;
But watch-worn and weary, his cares flew away,
And viſions of happineſs danc'd o'er his mind.

He dreamt of his home, his dear native bow'rs,
And pleaſures that waited on life's merry morn—
While Mem'ry ſtood ſide-ways, half cover'd with flowers,
And reſtored ev'ry roſe, but ſecreted its thorn.

Then Fancy, her magical pinions ſpread wide,
And bade the young dreamer in ecſtacy riſe—
Now far, far behind him the green waters glide,
And the cot of his foreſathers bleſſes his eyes.

The jeſſamine clambers in flow'r o'er the thatch,
And the ſwallow ſings ſweet from her neſt in the wall;
All trembling with tranſport, he raiſes the latch,
And the voices of *lov'd ones* reply to his call.

A father bends o'er him with looks of delight,
His cheek is impearl'd with a mother's warm tear,
And the lips of the boy in a love-kiſs unite,
With the lips of the maid whom his boſom holds dear.

The heart of the ſleeper beats high in his breaſt,
Joy quickens his pulſe—all hardſhips ſeem o'er,
And a murmur of happineſs ſteals thro' his reſt—
"Oh God! thou haſt bleſt me, I aſk for no more."

Ah! whence is that flame, which now burſts on his eye!
Ah! what is that ſound which now 'larums his ear!
'Tis the lightning's red glare, painting hell on the ſky!
'Tis the craſhing of thunders, the groan of the ſphere!

He ſprings from his hammock—he flies to the deck;
Amazement confronts him with images dire—
Wild winds and mad waves drive the veſſel a wreck—
The maſts fly in ſplinters—the ſhrouds are on fire!

Like mountains the billows tremendouſly ſwell—
In vain the loſt wretch calls on Mary to ſave;
Unſeen hands of ſpirits are ringing his knell,
And the Death Angel flaps his broad wing o'er the wave!

Oh! ſailor-boy, woe to thy dream of delight!
In darkneſs diſſolves the gay froſt-work of bliſs:
Where now is the picture that fancy touch'd bright,
Thy parent's fond preſſure, and love's honied kiſs?

Oh! ſailor-boy! ſailor-boy! never again
Shall home, love, or kindred thy wiſhes repay;
Unbleſs'd and unhonour'd, down deep in the main,
Full many a ſcore fathom, thy frame ſhall decay.

No tomb ſhall e'er plead to remembrance for thee,
Or redeem form or fame from the mercileſs ſurge;
But the white foam of waves ſhall thy winding-ſheet be,
And winds in the midnight of winter, thy dirge.

On beds of green ſea-flower thy limbs ſhall be laid,
Around thy white bones the red coral ſhall grow,
Of thy fair yellow locks threads of amber be made,
And every part ſuit to thy manſion below.

Days, months, years, and ages, ſhall circle away,
And ſtill the vaſt waters above thee ſhall roll,
Earth loſes thy pattern forever and aye—
Oh! ſailor-boy! ſailor-boy! peace to thy ſoul.

SATURDAY's MONITOR.

No. LIX.

To aid the cauſe of Virtue and Religion.

ADVICE.

WE ought to be willing and ſometimes forward to give *advice* to others, relating to the affairs of life and conduct. In ſome caſes it is a ſolemn and inviolable duty to counſel a friend, whether he deſires it or not. In travelling together the journey of life, we often have an opportunity to ſhow a perplexed paſſenger the way out of his entanglement, and to ſtep up to him who has loſt his road and wants a guide, ſaying, "this is the way, walk in it." By properly embracing ſuch occaſions, they particularly, whom abilities, attention or experience have made ſkilful judges of what is good and evil, ſafe and dangerous, will be inſtrumental in many inſtances, of directing the ignorant, and putting the miſtaken and deluded right. They will often do the greateſt ſervice to the *young*, whom by this method, they will reſcue from many a ſnare and ſave from many a pang.

There is indeed much ground for the complaint that advice is generally thrown away.—Thoſe we would influence, from decency perhaps conſent to hear us, and then do as they pleaſe: never ſuſpecting "that their feelings blind their judgment and that the paſſions are then the moſt to be diſtruſted, when they appear moſt reaſonable."

But the little effect of good advice is not always owing to the refractory diſpoſition of the receiver, but is often partly the conſequence of the improper motives and manner of the giver. It ſhould ſpring from love and be guided by prudence. To ſhow authority or ſuperior wiſdom it is frequently offered—at unſuitable times, and in a haughty and provoking manner. We have ſeen thoſe who appear willing that their counſel ſhould not be followed, that they may afterwards triumph in publiſhing the conſequences of diſregarding it. But if there are any ſincerely deſirous to be uſeful in this way, and who will uſe as much pains to perſuade others to act wiſely and virtuouſly as we are ready to do in bringing them over to ſerve our own intereſts, it is certain that much good may be done by judicious and friendly reproof.—When our opinion is directly and ſincerely aſked on a point of conſequence, it is both unjuſt and unkind to refuſe it, as it is baſe to give it with an artful reſerve. When not aſked by thoſe who need it, the omiſſion may proceed from ignorance or timidity: from not knowing that they need it and not perceiving their fault or their danger. In ſuch a caſe we muſt not wait to be conſulted. "Not every by ſtander indeed is authorized to intermeddle in other men's affairs and conduct." But they who know the circumſtances and poſſeſs weight muſt be cautioned againſt being too backward to this benevolent office, through fear of loſing labor or giving offence. A few words in ſome inſtances may prevent great miſchief; poſſibly ruin; and if they are ineffectual at firſt, there may be much room for hope and much encouragement for benevolence to perſevere. Where authority is joined to earneſtneſs and affection, there is ground to expect much ſucceſs. By rational inſtruction and unwearied perſuaſion a parent may acquire a control over the heart of his child, and lead it to virtue and to heaven. He may render his offſpring a ſervice, in compariſon with which wealth is a bauble. The poor man upon his dying pillow, who has fulfilled his duty, is able to ſay, "ſilver and gold I had none, but ſuch as I had, gave I unto my child. I have given you good counſel, enforced by good example; I have taught you to obey the dictates of conſcience and ſeek the favor of God." This reflection is a reviving cordial in this extremity of nature. May it be yours in the ſame awful hour.

To SEAMEN.

Just received and for Sale, at the office of the Newport Mercury,
(As cheap as can be purchaſed in Boſton or elſewhere)

The new improved
WEST-INDIA PILOT;

Containing Charts of all the Weſt-India Iſlands; with the different paſſages, and plans of the principal harbours &c. The Spaniſh Maine, Coaſt of Guayana, Iſland of Bermudas, and a plan of the river Miſſiſippi: To which is added, Sailing Directions for all the above Charts; Directions for finding the Time of High-Water at any Place; Likewiſe for thoſe who are not acquainted with the Uſe of Charts, and a Table of Latitudes and Longitudes of the principal Head-Lands.

ALSO,
The New-improved
AMERICAN PILOT:

Containing the Navigation of the Sea-Coaſt of North-America; from the Streights of Belle-Iſle to Eſſequibo, including the Iſland and Banks of Newfoundland, the Weſt-India Iſlands, and all the Iſlands on the Coaſt. With particulars Directions for ſailing to, and entering the principal Harbours, Rivers &c. With many other Things neceſſary to be known in Navigation,—Likewiſe neceſſary Directions for thoſe who are not fully acquainted with the Uſe of Charts.

LIKEWISE, for Sale as above,
The NAUTICAL ALMANAC,

And aſtronomical Ephemeris, for the year 1806, publiſhed in London, by order of the Board of Longitude, price 7s. 6d.

The laſt edition of BLUNT's AMERICAN COAST-PILOT, and Bowditch's new AMERICAN PRACTICAL NAVIGATOR, being an Epitome of Navigation; containing all the tables neceſſary to be uſed with the Nautical Almanac, in determining the latitude and longitude, enriched with a number of new tables, and a large variety of new and important matter.

WANTED,

A TEN-PLATE STOVE, for which a generous price will be given.—Enquire at the office of the Newport Mercury.

November 8, 1805.

NOW Landing, at Long-Wharf, the Cargo of the Ship GEORGE WASHINGTON, from St. Peterſburgh, conſiſting of

90 Tons clean Hemp.
45 Do. old Sable Iron. } Flat Bars.
30 Do. new Sable Do. }
15 Do. old Do. Do. 3-4, 1, and 1 1-4 inches ſquare.
2 Do. Yellow Tallow.
2 Do. Flax.

Ruſſia and Raven's Duck, of the firſt Quality, for ſale, by

SIMEON & EDWARD MARTIN.

For Caſh, or unqueſtionable Notes *only*, at either Bank.

Newport, November 1, 1805.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt the eſtate of SUSANNA MUMFORD, late of Newport deceaſed, or againſt SARAH MUMFORD, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement; and all perſons indebted to the ſaid eſtate, or to SARAH MUMFORD are alſo requeſted to make immediate payment to the ſubſcriber, Executrix to the laſt Will and Teſtament of ſaid SUSANNA MUMFORD.

SARAH MUMFORD.

Newport, Nov. 8, 1805.

COME AND SEE.

INGRAINED CARPET, &c.

JOHN BOURS, jun

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

A QUANTITY of Elegant Ingrained Carpeting—laced Cambrics—Calicoes—Broadcloths and Laced cambric Shawls—India tambeur'd Muſlin, &c. &c.—All of which, for Caſh, will be ſold very cheap

Newport, May 24, 1805.

NEW GOODS.

SOLOMON TOWNSEND & CO.

At their Old Stand in Thames-Street,

Have juſt received, in addition to their former aſſortment, a ſupply of new Goods, purchaſed in New-York with caſh, which they are determined to ſell as low by wholeſale or retail, as can anywhere be purchaſed in Newport; among which are,

EXCELLENT Dutch black Cloth
Beſt ſuperfine Engliſh blue and black, and mixed ditto
ecend and low-priced ditto
Superfine black, and other Caſſimeres
Fine ſhirting Cottons
Iriſh Linens and Diapers
Velvets and cotton Caſſimeres
Mens fine cotton Hoſe
Mens black and white Engliſh ſilk ditto
Mens white and black ſilk Gloves
Black Crapes, Paraſoles, Threads, Tapes, Pins &c.
Durants and Ruſſells
Fine and common Flannel
2 dozen excellent Lute-ſtring Umbrellas
India Cotton, different qualities
Bed-Tick and brown Linen
6-4 and 9-8 cambrick Muſlins
Fine, mull, and India Book ditto
Ladies long and habit ſilk Gloves
Extra-long and habit do.
Sattins and Modes
French and India Lute-ſtrings
Fine white and black Laces
Cotton and linen Table-Cloths, from 6-4 to 12-4
5-4, 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 ſilk netted Shawls
Chambray Muſlins
Very cheap India and Engliſh Calicoes, &c. &c. &c.

Newport, June 14, 1805.

GODFREY WENWOOD

HAS FOR SALE,
On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin-Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour, of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

PLEASE TO TAKE NOTICE.

At the Store of *Iſaac & Joſeph Auſtin.*

WE the ſubſcribers being requeſted, and fully empowered, to ſell the goods in ſaid ſtore, take this method to aſſure our friends and the public, that we have lowered the price of all the imported piece goods ſix cents on the dollar, for the ſake of raiſing money in order that the creditors may have their pay as ſoon as may be; all their goods, and moneys due them, being aſſigned to us for that purpoſe, thoſe indebted to ſaid Co. or to either of them, are requeſted to make payment without being further called upon, and thoſe to whom they are indebted are deſired to exhibit their accounts in order that we may more fully know the ſtate of their affairs.

DAVID BUFFUM,
SAMUEL THURSTON.

Newport, 7th mo. 23d, 1805.

TIN WARE.

NATHANIEL NASON,
TIN-PLATE WORKER

Reſpectfully informs his Friends and the Public in general,

THAT he has conſtantly on hand, and for ſale, at his ſhop No. 117, Thames-ſtreet, all kinds of Tin-Ware, and on as reaſonable terms as can be purchaſed in this ſtate. He thanks his friends for paſt favours, and ſolicits a continuance of them.—Caſh and the higheſt price given for Old Pewter and Lead.

TO BE SOLD, BY
SHEFFIELD ATTWOOD,
No. 10, *Market-Square,*

FIFTY Hogſheads good Retailing Molaſſes.
50 do. New Rum.
A few do. Antigua and Jamaica Rum.
A few pipes Holland Gin.
6 Tierces New Rice.
20 boxes Hard Soap.
Ship-Bread, of any quantity.
30 boxes firſt quality mould and dipped tallow Candles.
70 barrels prime Beef, in good order for ſhipping.
10 barrels meſs Beef.
Cables of any dimenſions, and Cordage of any ſize can be had at the ſhorteſt notice.

He has alſo for Sale

A few pieces Ravens Duck.
And ſundry Dwelling-Houſes in different parts of the town.

Newport, Oct. 4, 1805.

BLANKS.

CONSTANTLY kept on Hand, and for Sale, at the Office of the Newport Mercury, Blanks of all Kinds, ſuch as—Bills of Sale; Shipping Papers; Manifeſts; Bills of Lading; Powers of Attorney; Deeds; Juſtice's Writs and Executions; Writs and Executions for the Court of Common Pleas, &c. &c neatly and accurately printed on good Paper.

GIBBS & CHANNING

Have juſt imported from St. Peterſburgh, and now Landing for Sale,

CLEAN HEMP.
Ruſſia and Raven's DUCK.
Brown and bleached FLEMS.
BAR-IRON.

Newport, Sept. 13 1805.

WILLIAM CROOKE

Offers for ale,

AN aſſortment of genuine Wines.
Jamaica Spirits per hogſhead.
St. Croix Rum per do.
Beſt Holland Geneva per pipe.
1ſt and 4th-proof Cognac, and 4th do. Barcelona } Brandy per pipe.
30 quarter-caſks excellent Sherry Wine.
An aſſortment of good Teas.
Bourbon Coffee per bag.
Brown Sugar per hogſhead, box or barrel.
Cotton per bale.
Beſt Negro-head Tobacco per keg.
Pigtail per roll.
York Soap per box.
Boſton Chocolate per do.

Alſo a general and large aſſortment of Groceries, Crockery and Glaſs-Ware, at Wholeſale and Retail.

Newport, Oct. 12, 1804.

Now landing from the Brig Hope, and for ſale
By JOSEPH LYON,
At his Wharf,

FOUR thouſand buſhels of Liverpool Salt,
Eighty Crates of Liverpool aſſorted Ware,
Six Chaldrons of good Coal.

He has alſo for ſale,
A quantity of Pitch and Tar.

HEMP, DUCK, & IRON.

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At their Store on HANDY's *Wharf, offer for Sale,*

A FEW Tons of St. Peterſburgh's clean Hemp
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Do. Gin.
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Sugar in barrels and boxes.
Molaſſes by the hogſhead.
500 buſhels of Turks-Iſland Salt.
Flour per barrel.
80 barrels of NO. 2 Beef.

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